The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,158—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1901.

"P & O"

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS

Rs. 30 A Dozen, 10 Years Old.

Milkmaid

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 7 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Mail Steamer route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on:
IMPERATOR	A. Fellner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6.0.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	31st Jan., 1901.
MARIA VALERIE		4,235	in Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,956	Rs. 633-8,
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,903	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 24th Jan., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,327	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
CANAM	6,305	Seiller	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons. Captain Seiller, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE,

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Feb., 1901
" Dco. BALDUINO	4,582	O. Canepa	15th Mar., 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT,

CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.		Captains
S.S. NILO	2801	27th January, 1901.	A. Coanzoner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901.	S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2871	27th March, 1901.	A. Coanzoner
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901.	S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	665	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S.S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S.S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S.S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 2nd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th January, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFT, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

"MEDITRINA,"

MEDICINAL

ELECTROZONE

FOR

SPRAYING THE

NOSE,

GARGLING THE

THROAT, AND

INTERNAL USE.

RUPEES TWO

ANNAS EIGHT

PER BOTTLE.

KEMP & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,



WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUGS MERCHANTS

IMPORTERS OF

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

MANUFACTURED AND PREPARED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TENDERS

CAN BE SUBMITTED TO

RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS,

AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF GOODS IN ANY QUANTITY.

CATALOGUES AND ALL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

TELEPHONE NO. 42.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

---

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 9 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	284 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

BANK STREET BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIA GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY,

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 12 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivor

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
3	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS'

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per ,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(*a*) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(*b*) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(*c*) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS.

CLOSING POSITIVELY

THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY.

LAST GRAND MATINEE

WEDNESDAY, 30th JANUARY, at 4 P.M.

W. PFLUGER,
General Representative.

A GRAND SCOTTISH CONCERT,

UNDER THE GRACIOUS PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES

LORD AND LADY NORTHCOTE,

IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,

will be given in the

TOWN HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, February, 6th, at 9-30 P.M.

PROGRAMME.

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS.

PART I

1 Song ....Scottish Blue Bells......Geo Barker
THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CHILDREN

2 Song ....The Lament of Flora Macdonald ....Scottish Air
MR NEVILLE MEDLEY

3 Song ....Robin Adair ....
Miss MOORE

4 Song ....The Macgregor's Gathering ....Scottish Air
MR EDGAR FAULKNER

5 Violin Solo...Elegie............ ....Paolo Angelini
Miss F MUIR MACKENZIE

6 Recitation...Jeems, a Bachelor......Jeems Kaye
MR JAMES P CHRYSTAL

7 Song ....'Tis the Spring ....Edwin Lloyds
MADAME DURAN

INTERVAL

BAGPIPE SELECTIONS

PART II

1 Duet ....O Wert Thou in the Cauld Blast............Mendelssohn
Mrs MONCRIEFF DICK AND Mrs MACBETH

2 Song ....The Wedding O'Shon Maclean ....John L Hatton
Mr W FERRIER

3 Song ....The Spinning Wheel ...Mrs. V. D. Thomson
Miss MAYHEW

4 Violin Solo... ....
Mr HENRY W ASTELL

5 Part Songs...(a) There was a Lad } Scottish (b) Auld Lang Syne } Melodies.

Accompanist............Mr. Seymour Dove.

Piano kindly lent by Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Pipers kindly lent by the Royal Scots Regiment, Poona.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2 and Re. 1

Tickets to be had at MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM-SPIRITUALISM.

I GUARANTEE to CURE CONSUMPTION, Cancer, Plague and all diseases hitherto incurable in a miraculous manner.

Apply by letter to PROFESSOR

F. A. RENAUD,
Poste-restante, Bombay.

NEW MEDICAL BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Carwardine's Operative and Practical Surgery, 1900	9	0
Hares' Text-book of Practical Therapeutics, 1900	17	4
Tirad's Medical Treatment, Diseases and Symptoms, 1900...	11	0
Coat's Manual of Pathology, 1900	20	0
Notter's Theory and Practice of Hygiene, 1900..	17	4
Galabin's Manual of Midwifery, 1900	10	0
Saundby's Renal and Urinary Diseases, 1900 ...	9	4
Manson's Tropical Diseases, 1900	6	8
Kleen's Diabetes Mellitus and Glycosuria, 1900	9	4
Squire's Pharmacopœias of London Hospitals, 1900	4	4
Gould's Medical Dictionary, 30,000 Words, 1900	4	4
Saunder's Pocket Medical Fomulary, 1900 ...	5	10
Montemgros' Bubonic Plague. Its Course and Symptoms and means of Prevention and Treatment, 1900...	3	0
Watson's Text-book of Physics, 1899	6	8
Jacksons's Diseases of the Skin, 1899	8	8
Hare's Medical Complications, Accidents and Sequelæ of Typhoid or Enteric Fever, 1899 ...	8	8
King's Manual of Obstetrics, 1898	8	8

NEW LAW BOOKS.

Byle's Bills of Exchange, 1899	18	12
Grant's Law of Banking, 5th Edition	22	0
Underhills' Law of Partnership, 1899	3	0
Scrutton's Charter parties and Bills of Lading, 1899	13	8
Gale on Esements, 1899	18	12
Marsden's Digest of Shipping Cases, 1899 ...	22	8
Lawson's Patents,' Designs' and Trade-Marks, 1898	20	8
Rawlin's on Specific Performance, 1899 ...	4	14
Browne and Thebald on Railways, 1899... ...	31	8

SCIENTIFIC AND ENGINEERING.

Clerk's Gas and Oil Engine, 1899	9	8
Rose's Key to Engine and Engine Running ...	6	0
Tredgold's Principles of Carpentary-Illstrated, 1899	9	4
Trautwine's Civil Engineer's Pocket Book, 1899	16	8
Roper's Engineer's Handy-book for Steam Engineers and Electricions, 1899	12	0
Ripper's Steam-Engine Theory and Practice, 1899	5	8
Fullerton's Architectural Examples in Brick, Stone, Wood and Iron	11	4
Palliser's New Cottage Homes, and Details, giving Plans, Views, etc., of Cottages, Villas, Resorts, &c., &c....	11	4
Molesworth's and Husst's Pocket Book of Engineering Formulæ and Architectural Surveyors Hand Book, 1900	9	4
Andre's Draughtsman's Handbook of Plan and Map Drawing with colourdIllustrations Batiars	6	12
Blackie's Modern Cyclopædia of Universal Information, 8 vols.	30	0
Woodrow's Indian Gardening, Illustrated ...	6	0
Deleuze's Animal Magnetism	6	0
Griffith's India's Princes—Short Life Sketches of the Native Rulers of India with Photos and Illustrations 48 in all India. Br. Em. Series, Introduction by Sir R West	4	4

SUNDER PANDURANG,
BOOKSELLER, KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS

For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)

CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,

Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,

Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,

Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,

Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.

Or

Retail Agents :—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

MEMORIAL PORTRAITS OF HER MAJESTY the late QUEEN VICTORIA, Empress of India, on cards 12 by 10, ready for framing, Re. 1 each. CLIFTON and Co., Medows Street.

PROCLAMATION of King EDWARD VII., by the Sheriff of Bombay, 12 by 16 Photographs Rs. 2 each. CLIFTON and Co., Photographers, Medows Street.

FOR SALE.—Small ENGINEERING BUSINESS would suit two Parsee Engineers with Small Capital. Apply W. H. G, care of this paper.

WANTED, a first class Engineer to superintend several Ginning and Cotton Presses, also a Second Class Engineer, for Press, also a competant Carder, for Cotton Mills Up-Country. Apply stating lowest wages required, with testimonials, No. "55," care of this paper.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

SWORDS and SCABBARDS, RUST so readily. Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR FLAT, Sea view, Colaba. Rent moderate. Available 1st February. Apply "J. G.", care of this paper.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandor.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Termons.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

CORN AND WART DESTROYER.—A safe, rapid and painless solvent for Corns and Warts. This is a chemical combination of Xyloidine and Salicylic Acid with extract of Indian Hemp. In bottles, Ans. 12 each. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortes tnotice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph in gorders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

Being a Reprint of two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette."

And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

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DON'T COUGH—USE
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There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Simple, but sure in action, they can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES,
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If you cannot sleep for coughing, one Keating's Lozenge will set you right. They at once check the cough and attack the cause. A sale for past 80 years (1899 sale was a record) proves this

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, handsome teak and blackwood household furniture, consisting of double iron bedstead, mirror-door almira, lady's chairs, clock, wall plaques, pictures, drawing-room cabinets, jardiniers, easy and bentwood chairs, sofa, revolving book stand, Ditmar's lamps, dinner, dessert and tea sets from Whiteway Laidlaw, Tucker's three light Argand lamp, dressing and washhand tables, ice box, large size aviary, gold watch, sapphire gold ring, ear studs, etc, the property of MRS. E. TENNENT.

The above is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following :—

2 cases each 50,000 "Violet" and "Le Nil" brand cigarettes.

1 diamatoscope, handsome machine shows, living pictures with two scenes: a disappointed lover and a scene from South African War, with lamp.

1 Packard Church organ of 12 stops,

1 mahogany square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne,

1 Chubb's iron safe, 25 by 20 by 20 inches on stand,

1 Harmonium with horizontal and vertical reeds, nearly new.

1 number of old arms and weapons such as gun, boomerang, knucklers, kukris, tomahawks, shields, etc (some of them relics of the last Zulu war) the property of the late Mr. J. H. HART.

The property of the late D McLAUCHLAN SLATER, Esq :—1 invalid couch with cushions, 1 blackwood folding round teapoy, 1 teakwood square brown table and 1 teakwood folding small chair,

On account of the concerned—

944 H.S. 1-10—10 cases Carbonate of Ammonia ex Clan Forbes.

944 H.S, 11-20—10 cases Carbonate of Ammonia, ex Clan Ferguson.

944 H.S. 21-30—10 cases Carbonate of Ammonia, ex Clan Murray.

926 H.S, 1-12—12 cases John Gray and Co's, Confectionery, ex Gloamin

936 H.S, 1-10, 12-21—20 cases John Buchanan and A. Denholm and Co.'s Confectionary ex Cragoswald.

2 cases Confectionary Samples

945 H.S 6-10—5 cases James Keiller and Son's Confectionery ex Socotra

945 H.S, 1-5—5 cases C, and E. Morton's Confectionery, ex Arabia.

945 H.S. 6—1 case Confectionery samples.

912 H.S, 1—1 case Confectionery samples,

926 RHS, 1-12—12 cases John Gray and Co.'s Confectionery, ex Armenia.

932 H S 1-6—6 cases James Keiller and Son's Confectionery, ex Egypt

934 R H S 1-11—11 packages Peek Frean and Co's, Biscuits ex Caledonia

932 RHS 1-20—4 cases and 15 casks Huntley and Palmer's biscuits ex Arabia

926 RHS 1-4—4 cases William Crawford and Son's Biscuits ex Dalmatia

By order of Messrs. S. R. Bottlewalla and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Feroz Jamsetjee Mulla Feroz.

1 diamond and ruby gold ring

1 gold watch by John Jones

A quantity of office furniture consisting of writing tables, teakwood arm and without arm chairs, long arm easy chair, cloth press, teakwood round teapoy, wash-hand stand with furniture, screen in five pieces, hat racks, punkah, lamp, candle-sticks with globes, etc.

AT 2 P.M.

Several new and second-hand bicycles by different makers

1 handsome light victoria

1 second-hand French-polished office shigram

1 circular double-seated brougham

1 light dog cart

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 12 (second floor) Sirdar Buildings, Hummum Street, Fort, above the offices of the Bombay Fire Insurance Co., the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, incandescent gas lamps, table ornaments, carpets, Milners fireproof safe, 25 by 20 by 20 inches, etc., the property of R. S. RAPHAEL, Esq. proceeding to China.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF COTTON IN PROCESS, YARN, &c., AT THE DHUN MILLS, ELPHINSTONE ROAD.

TOMORROW, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the Dhun Mills, Ld.

A quantity of cotton in process, yarn and scales.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. HINODE AND CO. JAPANESE CURIOS SHOP.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instruced to sell by Public Auction at the Albert Building, Hornby Row, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Hinode and Co. changing premises, consisting of every description of nice porcelain ware, new designed coffee and tea sets, splendid wooden laquered cabinets, silk embroidered screens, laquered hanging pictures of sizes, nice antimony ware, fancy paper lanterns, bamboo-ware, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th January, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of the bungalow with outhouses known as "Brooklyn Hall" Byculla (193 sub, No 1 Bellasis Junction Road, Byculla, opposite Messrs. Treacher & Co.'s shop for removal; also the building materials of two-storied house No. 7, situate at Pirkhan Lane.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT HORNBY ROW, FORT, NEXT TO SIR J. J. BARONET'S PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr Nowrojee Jewajee Batliwalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. on the premises, sell by Public Auction, the following valuable landed property :—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under A. Ward No 2353, and Street Nos 133, 135, 13, situate, lying and being at Hornby Row, on the east side thereof in the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 818 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Gola Lane, on the west by the Hornby Row aforesaid, on the north partly by the property of Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., and partly by the property of Mr. Nusserwanjee Framjee Kanny, and on or towards the south by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and which said premises are now and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the said Nowrojee Jivajee, deceased.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy at No 11, Sirdar's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst, at p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, next to "Sea view" the valuable and handsome teak and black wood plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated ware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's hanging and table lamps, one lady's "Marti" cycle, one gentleman cycles, &c, &c., the property of C. HUMMEL Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th January, 1901.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF FOURTEEN GINS (OF FOUR BEARINGS)

On MONDAY, the 18th February, 1901, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Bhatwadeker and Co., 14 Gins complete of bearings (in loose gearings without the Roller-shaftings).

The abovenamed Gins will be on view 8 days previous to the day of sale, and the List of the Particulars can be seen at the rooms of the Undersigned.

For further Particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th January 1901.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Abdulla, under the power of sale granted to the mortgagee by an indenture of mortgage of the 27th July, 1898, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February 1901, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, at 4 in the afternoon :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses, standing thereon, situate on the west side of Breach Candy Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 424 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 307-307, new Nos. 2082-2092, old Survey No. 608 and new Survey 7960, and by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward Nos. 223 and 229, and Street Nos. 684 and 686, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on the east by the said Breach Candy Road, on the west by the property of Ballajee Gopal, on the north by the property formerly of Vussonjee Madhavjee and now one Dias, and on the south by the property formerly of Narayan Yaraji, and now of Balajee Kasinath.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, Cama, and Hormusjee, 65, 67, Esplanade Road, Attorneys for the mortgagee, or of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 24th January, 1901. Auctioneers.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent in plain sealed envelope free of charge —S. NORTON, 59 and 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL....................£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

21, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL............ .. 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.................................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
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RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen ....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen ....Pts. Rs. 33 12

AGENTS :

B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

SOLE AGENTS.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle for each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to :—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION.

PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"

for the

MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG.
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum ....Rs.	48	Per Annum ....Rs.	55
Half-yearly .... „	25	Half-yearly .... „	30
Quarterly .... „	13	Quarterly .... „	15
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ....Re. 1-0
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First insertion ....As. 8 per line
Second do .... „ 4½
Third do .... „ 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum ....Rs.	12	Per Annum ....Rs.	15
Half-yearly .... „	6	Half-yearly .... „	7-8
Quarterly	3	Quarterly............ „	3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,

Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 14th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THE ANNUAL SHOW will be held in BOMBAY on the 12th and 14th FEBRUARY. FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE 2nd February.
Prospectus on application from

D. LINDSAY,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer.
The "Old Secretariat," Apollo St., Fort, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.
LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.
DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.
LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

WANTED.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

REQUIRED immediately for Construction work the services of two TEMPORARY ASSISTANT ENGINEERS who must have been trained in an English Technical College and have had experience of Railway construction work in India. Salary Rs. 450 with Rs. 75 Fixed allowance. Three months' notice either side to terminate engagement.
Applicants should send statements in detail as to their professional training and experience, with copies of testimonials and diplomas to

THE ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF,
For construction Rayapuram Terminus, Madras.
LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras Railway, 10th January, 1901.

HORSE'S FOOD
At Rs. 5 per cwt.
GANGJI PADAMSEY,
Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD. Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S
BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under Spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.
One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.
English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.
HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.
Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	60	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S
Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.
Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration
THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.
Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*
A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude and at moderate rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager Bombay Gazette, "Steam" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

2 3-4 per cent Consols .... £96 3-4 unchanged.
3 per cent Rentes .... £102 do
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...... £107 1-2 do
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities ...... £63 5-8 do
Bar Silver in London .... 28 5-8 plus 1-16
Do in New York .... 62 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris ...... 25·14 14 plus 1-2
Do on New York ...... 4·87 5-8 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England 5 per cent do
Do Short London Bills 4 per cent do
Do Indian Bank Bills 4 1-8 do

RAPESEED is easier and the rate for Yellow Cawnpore is Rs. 41, sellers, Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk Ports, April-May.

LINSD is flat and stands at Rs. 47 for Dunkirk, April-May. Reuter wiresthat business has been put through at the above price.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been quiet at the following, rates :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer .... 1s. 4 1-32d.
" Demand .... 1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits .... 1s. 4 9-32d.
" " Francs 170 3-4
30 Day's sight, Japan 148
" " Shanghai 204
Silver, London 28 5-8
" New York 62

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	150,000	...
Gold Bullion	......	...
Silver Coins	11,475	...
Silver Bullion	3,73,051	...

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The following shows the amount of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for London at Calcutta between the 28th December 1900 and 3rd January 1901 :—

3 1-2 per cents	1,000
Add balance against London as per last published Statement	21,64,49,634
Add Amount enfaced at Bombay and Madras	15,18,000
Add Amount of Loan certificates transferred to London Book Dept	.....
	21,79,68,634
Deduct amount written off in the London Registers	4,81,900
Grand Total	21,74,86,734

The above figures exclude consideration of the following couponed paper of which the transfers between London and India do not pass through the books of the Public Debt office :—

4 1-2 of 1879, under discharge	500
3 1-2 of 1854, 55	1,058,6500
	1,05,87,000

Memo of Government Paper enfaced for London by to-day's Mail, as received from the Public Debt Office Rs. 2,24,500.

Government Paper enfaced from London to Bombay between the 31st and 26th January 1901 Rs. Nil.

COTTON IN BOMBAY.

In sympathy with better advices from Home, our market remained steady all day, with an advance of two rupees per candy for forward descriptions. Sellers ask a rupee more than yesterday for ready lots. There is little enquiry shippers and mills. The sales reported at Colaba to-day were 1,700 bales, of which 1,100 bales were taken up for shipment and the remainder for mill consumption. The following are to-day's official quotations :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	195	182	173	Jan-Feb
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	199	188	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab Machine Ginned	199	188	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	203	200	..	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	202	199	..	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	197	..	Do.
Jalgaum Machine-ginned	...	198	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned; Khamgaum Machine-ginned; Karanja Machine-ginned	212	208	...	Do.
Oomra, Good staple	217	212	...	Do.
Broach, machine-ginned	235	..	..	Mar. 25
Do	...	...	227	Mar. 15-25
Bhownugger Machine-ginned	223	213	...	April-May.
Do	...	...	199	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	227	May 25
Western	...	...	215	Do.

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	170,000	165,000	170,000
" Exports to U K	55,000	51,000	80,000
" " to Continent	104,000	97,000	95,000
	1900-01	1899-900	1898-99
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,050,000	4,559,000	6,638,000
" Exports to G B.	1,915,000	1,218,000	2,615,000
" " to Continent	1,779,000	1,936,000	2,421,000
" Stock at U S Ports	830,000	972,000	1,051,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1901	1900	1899
Total visible supply of all sorts	3,780,000	3,732,400	5,335,610
Do of Surats	168,000	53,290	112,019

For the United Kingdom only the Figures are :—

	1901	1900	1899
Stock in Liverpool	691,000	689,210	1,715,150
Do, in London	13,000	2,000	4,000
American Afloat	240,000	174,700	272,750
East Indian "	10,000	500	3,030
Total	945,000	866,440	1,991,900
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 16-32	4 5-8	3 5-16
Do. of Good Bhownagger	4 8-32	3 25-32	2 23-32
Difference	1 8-32d.	27-32d.	19-32d

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	For 2 days.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	3,594	141,341	63,619
Barsee and Nugur	2,491	46,442	18,580
Berar	5,189	249,995	78,823
Hingunghat	246	6,195	3,748
Dhollera	27	2,767	36,248
Broach	...	1,187	29,545
Compta and Dharwar	265	9,876	17,073
Westerns	...	2,101	801
Bengals	935	105,784	203,121
Sind	23	1,063	14,599
Persian	...	2,411	2,564
American	...	6,605	5,077
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	12,770	581,224	479,638

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

Reuter advises that the Liverpool Cotton market has closed steady; Surats were quiet, and Manchester was steady. The total sales amounted to 7,000 bales. There were no sales of Surats. The quantity sold on speculation and for export amounted to 500 bales. Total day's imports were 10,000 bales. Spot 5 16-32 unchanged. Arrivals closed quite and unchanged.

Liverpool Futures :—

Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	April-May.	July-Aug.	Oct-Nov.
5·24	5·23	5·16	5·9	4·32

In New York the receipts at the Ports were 28,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain totalled 2,000 bales and to France and Continent 6,000 bales.

Mid-Uplands .... 10 1-8 plus 1-4
Futures, month of April .... 9·34 plus 5
" " of July .... 9·232 plus 4

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The wheat market is dull, and there is no business passing. White Delhi, April May, is Rs. 4-6. Linseed Market is also dull and there are no buyers for ready lots. The quotations are :—

Bold ready Rs. 9-7 ; April-May Rs. 8-10.

There is little doing in Rapeseed, and the rate to-day is Rs. 6-6-6 for Brown Delhi.

POPPYSEED is quiet, and there are no buyers for ready lots. The rates are :—

Poppyseed, Ready Rs. 8-13, nominal. April-May Rs. 7.10.

The Castorseed market is dull and the ruling quotations are :—

Castorseed ready Rs. 37-12 April May Rs. 34-8.

GINGELLYSEED is quiet at following rates :—

Gingellyseed, new	85 per cent	Rs.	44-8
" "	75	"	43-8
" "	50	"	42-8
" "	Red	"	41

Groundnuts, Rs. 40.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan 1900. cwts.
Wheat	29,603	1,08,141	66,168
Linseed	587	9,511	10,764
Rapeseed	554	9,575	7,243
Gingellyseed	16,269	360,725	413,118
Poppyseed	197	2,236	2,671
Groundnuts	539	10,958	5,607
Castorseed	5,160	95,965	16,115
Rice	32,624	330,514	369,603
Myrabollams	3,341	74,513	not recorded.

THE GOLD NOTE ACT.

"It is well" says the current number of "Capital" "that the comercial community should realize how far the recent stringency in the money market is attributable to the mismanagement of the Gold Note Act. This act was introduced with the object of preventing panics in the money market and in a note submitted to the Legislative Council in the last Budjet Debate Sir Allan Arthur urged that a minimum rate should be fixed at which wire transfers on the Paper Curency Reserve should always be procurable in exchange for Gold deposited with the Secretary of State. He said I do not blame the Government of India for saying there shall be no expansion of the currency in the absence of a deposit of gold although England is the only other country in the world, where such a restriction exists, but I ask the Government of India to make allowance for the distance of India from the Central Markets of gold, and to arrange to issue fresh currency in India on receipt of the gold in London. As provided under the Gold Note Act and if the Gold Note Act is to be operative it is highly necessary that there should be some maximum at which the Secretary of State will undertake to give rupees in exchange for gold to an unlimited extent. " His request was not complied with and the result was that a few weeks ago, when a Bombay speculator collected Government Paper from quarters near and far, and concentrated it to the extent of over two crores on the Bombay market at a time when rupees were being withdrawn from the market for the cotton districts, there was a semispanic and the Bank rate jumped in a few weeks from 3 to 7 per cent. All would have gone smoothly had the Secretary of State sold wire transfer freely at a rate yielding Government interest at say 8 per cent. per annum when compared with the parcel post gold rate, but the Secretary of State held out for prohibitive rates for wire transfer, and the result was that the monatary relief urgently required was delayed until gold could be imported. The Government of India suffers by the loss of the interest at 8 per cent. and by the expense it will incur in re-exporting the superflpluous gold it has so fatuously forced into the country ; while all borrowers in India suffer by the needlessly abrupt rise in the rate of interest. Had the Paper Currency Reserve contained the ten or twelve crores of rupees considered necessary by the Exchange Banks and Chamber of Commerce, it is possible that the Secretary of State would have granted wire transfers under the Gold Note Act at a reasonable to rate ; but the Mercantile community should not trust to the discrition of the Secretary of State in matters of this kind, and should insist on a rate being fixed that will yield Government say 8 per cent per annum over Gold import point. The only risk Government will incur will be that of having to pay rupees from the Paper Currency Reserve three weeks earlier than they would if Gold were imported.

SUNDAY ENENING, JAN. 27.

The following information is to hand to-day through Reuter's agency :—

2 3-4 per cent Consols .... £96 7-8 plus 1-8
3 per cent Rentes .... £102 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan .... £108 plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities .... £63 5-8unchanged.
Bar Silver in London .... £28 9-16—1 16
Do in New York .... 62 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris .... 25·13 1-2—1-2
Do in New York .... 4·87 3-4 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England .... 5 p. c. unchanged
Do Short London Bills ...... 4 1-8 p. c. plus 1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills ...... 4 1-8 p. c. unch'gd.

Cotton.—The Liverpool cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was steady. Total sales 4,000 bales sold on speculative and for export bales 400 Imports 40,000 ; bales Surats nil Spot, unchanged Arrivals closed easier.

Liverpool Futures unchanged.

In New York the day's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports amounted to 29,000 bales. Exports to Great Britain were 23,000 bales. Exports to France and Continent, 19,000 bales.

Mid.-Uplands .... 10 3-8 plus 1-4.
Futures, month of April .... 9·29—5.
Do Do of July .... 9·23—0.
Seeds.—Unchanged.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 28.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

227-00—Mulla and Mulla—Sakri alias Ratanvaboo vs Shamji Liiladhur and others—Payne G S and M Bhaishanker and K.—Part heard.
455-00—K B Mehta—Narayen Madhavji and others vs Purshotam Withall—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.
407-00—Wadia and G—Kedarwal Bhuramal vs Jeram Ganeshdas and others—Crawford B and Co
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohosh Khan bin Mirza Gulam H Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee—F and D and M H K
75-00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Salay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed—Bicknell M and M
796-00—Maganlal and J—Ramjee Sewjee vs Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and another—Edgelow G and W.
320-98—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lulloobhoy vs Ramjee Sewjee and others—M and J
502-00—In person a pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs Yacoob Esmail and another—Captain and V
700-98—Payne G S and M—Bai Kanbai vs Purshotum Jeram and others—S and J and Pestonjee R and K
699-00—Mastri and B—Gunny Hajee Oosman vs Becherdas Mooriidhur—Unwalla and P.
700-00—M H Khan—Amiroodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Khatib vs Abdool Rehman bin Goolam Mohideen Shaik Bhoecam and others—Captain and V.
486-00—Payne G S and M—Thakersi Purshotum and others vs Luckmidas Bhimjee Rowjee—Mansuklal D and J.
176-00—Bhaishanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs, Hurrivulabdas Hurridas—Little and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

615-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

Summary Suit to be heard in Chambers.

5-01—Framjee and D—Jan Mahomed Dewjee vs Ramjee Virjee.

Testamentary Suit for Judgment.

27-00—Matubhai J and M—Mansi Patrdmal vs Tejpal Deroo—Captain and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

778-00—Jamsetjee and R—Bomonshaw Pestonjee Doongerjee and others vs Antonio Nascimento de Costa.

Testamentary Suits.

37-00—Tyabjee D and Co—Regibai widow vs Ramdas Oodowdas and others—Edgelow G and W
29-00—Ardeshir H D and Co—Hawabibi widow vs Syed Jaffer Sha Shehjada—R N Motabhoy
40-00—Madhowjee V—Ratanvahu widow vs Hirabai widow—P F Pavri
33-00—Sorabjee and J—Nicholas Sebastian Periera and another vs Anna Maria Pereira and another—Mantri and B
38-00—Payne G S and M—Dewkibai widow vs Ruttonsey Veerjee—N M Cama.
36-00—Payne G S and M—Amta Tribhowan Jugjiwan and others vs Bai Kasi—Madhavjee and V.
45-00—Captain and V—Luxmibai alias Gungabai vs Gopikabai widow—In person.

Long Causes.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oosman Hassan vs Vulli Mahomed Hassan and others—Crawford B and Co and Nanu and H.
109-96—Sorabjee and J—Dewjee Govindjee vs Mahomed Ali Rusuljee and another—Mantri and B.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

281-97—Crawford B and Co—Charles Thomas Glenville vs Datoobhoy Jaitha and others—Payne G S and M—Part heard.
677-99—Payne G S and M—Anandibai vs Jaltha Ramjee and others—Mulla and M—Part heard.
463-00—Nanu and H—Goolam Hoosein Allarukhia vs Gangji Poonja—Edgelow G and W.
555 00—Payne G S and M—Goolam Hoosein Allarukhia vs Jivabhai Natoobhai—Edgelow G and W
718-98—Nanu and H—Vinayekrao Ganpatrao Kothare vs Vussanjee Munjee—Madhawjee V
719-00—In person—Nasser Mahomed bin Hason Mahomed vs Esmail Hassan—In person
636-00—Little and Co.—Esufallijee Ebrahimjee Nagre vs Bapu jee Hormasjee Modi—Thakurdas and Co.
692-00—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Allah Jivaya Valad Meya Hajee Elliabux—Hiralal M and M.
715-00—Mirza H Khan—Hajee Mahomed Hezru Dehdhusti vs Vadiamudi Naganus Naidu and another—Mantri and B.
774-00—Madhowjee V—Hirubai vs Somewar Kookia Kiny—Sorabjee and J.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

715-99—Craigie L and O—Harkisondas Ramjee Madhawjee and another vs Mulchand Cursonjee—Nanu and H.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 4-38m., 6-15a. Low water, 11-8m., 11-53a.
Contested Ward Elections in Bombay.
Election of two Fellows by University Graduates.
Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.
Bombay Cyclists Union Sports, Oval.

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT FOR THE AGA-KHAN-CUP.—The Hockey Tournament, advertised for the 29th, 30th, and 31st inst., has been postponed to dates which will be subsequently notified.

ARYAN SOCIAL UNION.—Under the auspices of this Union and in the house of Rai Bahadoor Syam Soonderlal, B. A., Divan, Kishangarh State, and Member, Famine Commission, a "conversation" will be held in the Bunglow of Rao Bahadoor Shet Vissonji Khimji, J.P., Naigaum Road, Dadar, at 7 P.M. to-day, Members and friends of the Union are cordially invited.

AN OLD OFFENDER—On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Huntley charged Ramchandra Tukaram with having stolen an embroidered cap, valued at Rs. 14, the property of Shadeo Ramji, a tea shop-keeper, having his shop near Money School. Complainant left the cap hanging on a nail in his shop on Friday last, and on his return an hour later found it missing. Information was given to the Police, and subsequently accused was arrested with the cap in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge. There being four previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

DROWNED IN A MILL TANK.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at the Presidency Mill, Ferguson Road, regarding the death of Dhondoo Bhanji, aged sixty-years, a Hindu mendicant. The deceased had no fixed place of residence and occasionally took his meals at his brothers house at Parel. On Friday afternoon a ramosee on duty at the Presidency Mill noticed the dead-body of a man floating in the mill tank. The police had the body removed from the tank, which was subsequently identified to be that of the deceased. It was stated that deceased was in the habit of going to the tank to bathe. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

LOSS OF MONEY LEADING TO SUICIDE.—An inquiry was held on Saturday in the compound of Briganza Hall, Victoria Road, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Gunpat Poonaji, a mill hand, aged twenty-two years, who resided at Victoria Road. It appears from the evidence recorded by the Coroner, that on Monday last deceased received his pay Rs. 12, which he either dropped somewhere on the road or was robbed of. The loss of the money seemed to have preyed upon his mind and he was seen crying by his brother Bala. The latter took deceased home, where he took his meals and went out. As he did not return his brother informed the police. On Friday afternoon his body was found floating in the well close to his house, at the above place. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

ALLEGED PERJURY AT A SESSIONS TRIAL.

AT the Esplanade Police, Court on Saturday afternoon Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Nanabhoy Cawasji, Engineer, is charged with giving false evidence in the Sessions trial of Clive Durant and with using as genuine a forged document in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Yorke-Smith, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; Mr. D. D. Davar, with Mr. Velinkar, Pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Davar in opening the case for the defence said that the leading feature of the defence had been sufficiently indicated and the statement put forward by the accused at the last bearing contained the whole truth. It was a fact that accused had certificates in his possession and they had been seen by several persons whose evidence would be accepted by the Court. Besides that the defence was not responsible for what might have happened in the office of the boiler inspector. The defence had shown by evidence that it was at one time the most corrupt department, and it did not lie on the defence to explain the absence of the accused's name on the roll of engineers. The accused had a certificate and if the defence gave a reasonable explanation as to how it got out of his hands it was enough for their purpose. It was an important circumstance to note that accused had served as engineer in various places where the Boiler Act was in force, and where he could not have served without the certificates. Mr. Davar gave further explanation as to how the certificates had been missing.

Mr. Murzban Muncherji Murzban, barrister-at-law, examined by Mr. Davar, said that he knew the accused. He came to him in connection with a suit he wanted to file against a Mahomedan at Hodeida for breach of trust. With reference to this suit accused had shown him an agreement and other papers. Witness had a recollection that among the papers there was a certificate granted to accused for having passed engineering examinations. The certificate was a printed form and an impression remained on the mind of the witness that it was an official document. He also recommended accused for employment as engineer to Dadabhoy Postwalla, a Parsi. Before recommending accused for employment witness was satisfied that he was a qualified engineer.

In cross examination witness said that he recommended accused for employment to more than one person.

Mr. H. Sealy, Pleader, also gave evidence on behalf of the accused, after which the case was adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	6	3	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	4	36
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	39	15	42
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	8	6	17
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	20	15	38
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	1	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	13	21
Total	83	57	188
Same date last year	95	66	314

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	5	13
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	12	10	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	42	20	63
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	15	11	25
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	9	34
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	1	13
G Mahim and Worli	3	2	13
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	15
Total	80	63	205
Total plague deaths to date	81,967	67,664	
Same date last year	88	62	290

THE NEW AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENTS.

IMPORTANT TELEGRAM TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

SYDNEY, January 7.—Sir W. J. Lyne has forwarded the following telegram to Mr. Chamberlain :—"Re troops for South Africa. At a meeting of the Premiers of all States under the Commonwealth held to-day much pleasure was expressed at the high commendation of the Australin soldiers, and it was unanimously agreed to comply with the desire of the Imperial Government for further drafts. So far as can be judged, to make up the balance of the Australian contingents, we will require about 2,300 men and 2,500 horses. They can be ready about the end of this month. I shall be glad to know how long the troops will be engaged for, and if the pay commences from enlistment. It is absolutely necessary that the Imperial Government should send transports for conveyance to South Africa. It would be very desirable that equipment other than horses should be found on arrival there. The New South Wales troops now there must have the option of returning."—Reuter.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

DAMAGES FOR DEATH BY A RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

BAI RADHABAI vs. THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

HIS LORDSHIP gave judgment in this case. The plaintiff, widow of Wasudeo Crushnanath Abajee, who was killed by an accident on the defendant's railway sued to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 45,000 for the benefit of herself and her two daughters, with costs, &c. Mr. Davar and Mr. Mankar, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiff and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co. appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving judgment, said the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 45,000 as damages by reason of the death of her husband, Wasudeo Crushnanath Abajee, caused by the wrongful act or default or neglect of the defendants, the G. I. P. Railway Company, alleging that the deceased, on the 19th March last, was a passenger from Victoria Terminus to Sion station. She further alleged that when the train reached the platform, it stopped at the station and certain passengers got out, then while the deceased was getting out of the compartment in which he was seated, the train, without any intimation was pulled forward and deceased was thereby thrown on the rails, was dragged some distance, and killed on the spot. The defendants had denied that the train had stopped at Sion station at the time the deceased attempted to alight and also denied that it had been pulled forward after stopping. They alleged that the deceased had negligently attempted to alight from the train while it was in motion, and that his death was due solely to his own negligence and carelessness. The issues raised were, whether the train stopped and was afterwards pulled forward, whether the deceased was thereby thrown and killed, and whether the plaintiff had suffered the damages claimed or any part thereof. The important issue in the case was of a simple question of fact. There was no doubt but that the plaintiff was entitled to sympathy for having been deprived of her sole support and maintinance, by reason of the accident which caused the death of her husband. The only question for the Court was whether his death was caused by any negligence or wrongful act on the part of the defendant company. The only fact alleged was that they had stopped the train, and thereby given notice to passengers to alight. The train was then moved on without notice and caused the deceased to fall in the act of getting out. The onus lay on the plaintiff to prove the facts, and eight witnesses had been called on her behalf to establish such fact. Those witnesses, his lordship said, did not belong to the lower classes whose powers of observation and description were naturally defective. They were all persons of education and of some social position, and yet hardly two of them agreed as to the important facts which were alleged to have occurred on the occasion. His lordship having reviewed the evidence of those witnesses, said it was quite clear that there were important discrepancies in their statements on almost all the material points. Against their statements there was a compact body of evidence, consisting not only of the statements of the railway officials who were actually on duty at the station or in connection with the train at the time, but of the statements of several independent persons who travelled by the train, and who had no interest in the result of the case. Those witnesses had one and all sworn positively that the train did not stop and then move on again after a short interval as deposed by the plaintiff's witnesses. Having reviewed the evidence of the latter witnesses, his lordship said that, looking at all the circumstances of the case and the evidence on both sides, it seemed probable that the train came into the station very slowly, and that it was unnecessary to apply the break with sufficient force to cause the usual jerk. The fact that the deceased was seen to step on to the foot-board lent some support to the suggestion that he was anxious to alight. The exit from the station was at the Bombay end, and he would naturally have to turn in the contrary direction from that in which the train was proceeding. It was a matter of common knowledge and had been deposed to by some of the witnesses that if a person alighting from a carriage in motion turned to go in the contrary direction, a fall would be the result. The evidence in the case pointed strongly to the conclusion that that was what happened in the present case, and that the death of the unfortunate man was in no way due to any default or negligence on the part of the company or its servants. On the above grounds his lordship found on the issues that the train was not stopped and afterwards pulled forward as alleged, and that the death of the plaintiff's husband was not caused thereby. His lordship dismissed the claim with costs.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE WHITWORTH.)

A JUDGE'S ORDER RESTRICTED.

JOSHI MATHURESH PITAMBER VS. BAI DAHI WIDOW.

THIS was an application against a decision of Mr. Chunilal Maneklal, joint first class subordinate judge at Ahmedabad, in appeal No. 366 of 1899. Mr. L. A. Shah appeared for Joshi, original defendant and applicant; and Mr. G. S. Rao for Bai Dahi, original plaintiff and appellant.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the Court's decision on the appeal, said : The Judge of the Lower Appellate Court, when he passed the interlocutory order of 29th June 1900, had not in his mind the provisions of Section 566 or 568 of the Civil Procedure Code. Under Section 566 he could direct the first Court to try the issues which the first Court had omitted to try; and under Section 568 (b) he could require Mr. Vrijvalabdas to be examined. But he could not require the first Court to record findings on the issues which had already been decided, nor could he assume that defendant had not had the opportunity of producing evidence on the first issue, which was decided by the first Court after taking all the evidence adduced by both sides. So far, therefore, the rule must be made absolute, and the order of the Lower Appellate Court must be amended by restricting it to the two directions to have Mr. Vrijvalabdas examined, and to have findings recorded on issues 3 and 4. Costs of this application to abide the result.

AN ALLEGED COLOURABLE DEED.

HARIDAS NANABHAI AND ANOTHER VS. VITHALDAS KISANDAS.

This was a second appeal from a decision of Mr. G. Jacob, District Judge of Ahmednagar, appeal No. 96 of 1898.

Mr. Justice Candy, in giving the court's judgment said : The District Judge was not entitled, having regard to the pleadings and to the 'deposition of the defendant, to find that the deed was colourable and never intended to be enforced. He seems to have thought that, the basis of the defendant's case being that defendant's son was married to plaintiff's granddaughter, and that the bond was taken as security for the "palla," therefore the deed was colourable. But those allegations were equally the basis of the plaintiffs' case. The fact that the money was shown in cash before the Sub-Registrar and then returned would not make the bond without consideration, if the Rs. 1000 were subsequently credited to the bride in the accounts. That would be a good consideration. We must therefore reverse the decision of the District Judge on the first issue, and remand the case to the District Judge to be disposed of by him according to law. We cannot here go into the other grounds of appeal. In the District Court it remains to be found how much is due on the bond. Costs to abide the result.

THE BARBAROUS CUSTOM OF KISSING

GREAT amusement has been caused in New York by a crusade againts kissing, started by the local branch of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. Dr. Anna Hatfield, lady phisician, the leader of the new movement, says that kissing is a barbarous, insanitary custom, worse than drinking, and should be rigidly abolished. No person should kiss another without first using an antiseptic wash on the mouth to destroy bacteria. "As for the moral bacteria," she said "that is even more dangerous. Girls are not taught to view a kiss with awe, as they once were. Engaged persons should be allowed only one kiss at the time of their betrothal. Mothers of to-day are to blame for imbuing their children with the kissing vice. Many children are literally kissed to death. Kissing between women is quite as unwholesome. It is time to make war on kissing, and I am willing to go on record as firing the first gun."

The progress of the anti-kissing crusade (remarks the "Mail" correspondent) is being watched with great interest, but its failure is generally predicted.

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THE NATIVE PRESS ON THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' DEATH.

THE native journals of Bombay publish in black borders, long notices of the life of the Queen Empress, some with likenesses of Her Majesty. The "Rast Goftar says:—Every Indian thus mourns the great Queen's death as a personal loss and it will take long for him to forget her. She had already almost passed into that mystic region were the Indian places his gods and demi-gods, and now that she is dead her apothesis with them will be complete. It will require no Government resolutions and edicts, no pomp and ceremonial of official mourning to make the Indian peoples feel the departure of their great and beloved ruler from these lower regions to the abodes of peace and bliss above. They are lamenting spontaneously and genuinely, and showing, each community in its own manner, their unaffected sorrow and deep sense of heavy loss. The danger rather is that they may be too sorrowful and take a too gloomy view of the future, now that the ever victorious Victoria as they call her, no longer presides bodily over the mighty British Empire. But it will be easy for them to believe that though dead she still lives and her spirit will ever watch over its destinies through the coming ages.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes :—To us in India, though it was never our good fortune to see the Empress in our midst, yet her name was the embodiment of all that was good, noble, royal and sacred. The idea of Divine origin of Kings has got a very strong hold upon an Eastern mind ; and to the people in this country the Queen was the centre of devotion and loyalty not falling short of worship. They felt, and they rightly felt, that across the ocean there was that great White Queen-mother who watched over their interests and participated in their joys and sorrows ; and such a feeling was not at all unatural. Since Her Majesty assumed dominion over this Peninsula after the deplorable events of 1857, this land has been enjoying peace, and contentment such as it had never known before. The Great Proclamation of 1858, the corner stone of our liberties and rights, and which has been truly styled the Magna Charta of the Indian people bears unmistakable traces of Her Majesty's hand and personality. It made clear, and her subsequent actions undoubtedly demonstrated, that she was actuated by a genuine love and regard for her Indian subjects. During her life she showed a particular partiality towards India, and the fact of her having learnt the language of the country is the best index of the light in which she regarded this country. Vast as were her dominions, and various as were her subject races, she evinced a genuine interest in them all. She never spared herself in mastering the various details of her complex administration. For those who fought for her—her soldiers and sailors—she had a peculiar love and regard. She was eminently a lover of peace and quiet, but then she would never allow her predilections for peace and quiet to prevail over her as to purchase them at the price of tarnishing the honour and glory of England. She regretted that nations should go to war, but she never thrank from it for defending the just rights of her realm. View from whatever standpoint we may, Victoria was an ideal Queen.

The "Gujerati" remarks : The charming personality of a Queen like Victoria, who won the love of the nation by her graceful virtues, by the nobility of her character and the purity of her royal home not only disarmed all opposition to the principle of monarchy but strengthened the claims of the Royal Family upon the regard and respect of the English nation. No Sovereign on earth has left behind him a more extensive Empire than Queen Victoria. No Ruler of men has seen in his lifetime such astonishing progress and advancement in all directions, as Her Majesty the Queen whose death has plunged her world-wide Empire into sorrow. No Emperor has had a longer span of earthly life given to him. No King or Queen had shed a more holy or purifying influence by her noble and illustrious example upon the society around than Queen Victoria who embodied in herself all the attributes of virtuous and glorious womanhood. She shared in the joys and sorrows of her subjects, and her kindly and tender heart was ever responsive to the calls of sympathy and humanity. Ever active in the performance of the duties that devolved upon her in her exalted station, her innate prudence and judgment enabled her to realise the limitations of her power as a constitutional sovereign and to avoid unpleasant conflicts with the will of a nation which though loyally devoted to her, was jealous of its constitutional rights. Such was the great Empress of imperishable fame who, having done life's work, quietly passed away this week, surrounded by the members of her large family, amidst the tearful prayers of the Empire for her recovery and manifestations of deep affection, loyalty and attachment. India who, by the mysterious dispensations of Providence, has been indissolubly bound up with the fortunes of England, mingles her tears with those of the rest of the Empire.

The Indian Spectator observes : It is difficult to exaggerate the loss India, in common with the whole civilized world, has sustained by the melancholy death of the Queen. The loss is severest, the shock most painful. It is not the bereavement of the Royal Family alone ; it is not the bereavement of Great Britain and Ireland, but of the entire Empire, and all India will feel her death as a personal bereavement. In Victoria's reign India was made what it is to-day. The march of civilization, the rapid strides of progress in well-nigh every department of thought and action, the development of high ideals of social citizenship, moral, social, and educational improvements, the advancement of medical science and the introduction of social reform were all synchronous withthe Queen's rule in India. No name was more dear or more sacred even to ignorant peasants than the name of the Rani, the mention of which sufficed to fill them with a sense of justice, confidence, and a feeling of security of life and property. The key-note of this absolute devotion of the people lay in the fact that there are still men alive, who can tell us the hardship and suffering endured by them ere her gentle sway began and who pronounce the blessing of the Raniji's Raj as undreamt of by them and their fathers. The Queen's solicitude for the welfare of the people, her genuine sympathy with them in the time of their affliction, and above all her anxiety to see them well and happy made the Indians venerate her.

THE TANJORE RAILWAY LOAN.

WE are sorry to learn that the Tanjore District Board Railway Debenture Loan tenders for which were opened the day before yesterday, was by no means a thorough success. The accepted tenders amounted to Rs. 6,17,000 only, the average rate being Rs. 95-3. As 3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper on the same day was at Rs. 94 8, the rate itself was not an unsatisfactory one ; but it is certainly disappointing that the acceptable tenders did not amount to a larger sum. If the very reasonable proposal of the Madras Municipality to invest in the Loan Rs. 9 lakhs of its accumulated Water Works Fund had been sanctioned by the Government of India, the result would have been far better. But apparently the Finance Member was against the suggestion for some occult reason or other, and sanction was refused. For the rest, it was a most unfortunate time to launch a loan of this kind, as we pointed out on a previous occasion, money being exceptionally "tight" just now and the period of the year being generally unpropitious. Had the loan been launched in the early autumn, when circumstances are always the most favourable, it would probably have been covered twice over. As it is, however, the District Board will have a sufficient sum in hand, with the amount of loan accepted added to its accumulated balances, to begin the construction of the extentions that it contemplates, and the rest of the loan may well be put on the market when the present unfavourable time of year has passed and money is "easier." These are the observations of the *Madras Mail*. As a matter of fact the loan was not judiciously or sufficiently advertised.

DEPARTURE OF CAVALRY FOR THE FRONT.

The Government siding at Aldershot presented a very animated scene early on Tuesday, when the first two squadrons of the 1st King's Dragoon Guards left in four special trains for the Albert Docks, to embark on the Maplemore for South Africa. A hard, black frost had bound up everything in ice, and the air was full of driving snow, consequently the task of entraining the horses was attended with much danger. The darkness was broken by glare of the electric light, and the work of getting the animals into the trains was safely carried out. Just after half-past four the first train was ready to start. It contained 100 non-commissioned officers and men of the "A" Squadron, with four officers and 75 horses, the machine gun and waggons, fourteen carriages and trucks being required to convey the party. Major Bogle-Smith, who had been recalled from duty with the Devon Yeomanry, was in command. The number proceeding by the second train, which left at five o'clock, was 100 non-commissioned officers and men, three officers (Captain Williams in charge), and 95 horses. At six o'clock a third train left, and conveyed 100 non-commissioned officers and men, four officers (Captain Eastwood in command), and 95 horses. The entraining was still carried forward with great perseverance, and by quarter to seven the last train was ready to leave, containing 95 horses, 90 non-commissioned officers and men, and four officers, with the headquarters of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Owen and Captain and Adjutant Searight. Despite the difficulties experienced everything passed off most successfully. The bands of the 7th Hussars and Queen's Bays played the trains off. Captain Norton, Brigade-Major of the Cavalry Brigade, superintended the departures.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ss Westward Ho, 2,316 tons, Captain E A Hill, sailed on Saturday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's ss Chindwara, 1,501 tons, Captain G A Shepherd, sailed on Saturday for Akyab, in ballast.

THE s s Hermod, 830 tons, Captain K H Alson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, 15th January, with a cargo of timber.

THE ss Courland, 761 tons, Captain G Soutar, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Port Natal, 13th December, with a general cargo and 16 passengers.

THE s s Comeric, 2,596 tons, Captain W Kennedy, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta, 16th January, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. M Mackenzie and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,161 tons, Captain S Bson, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mrs J A Christiana, Mr S N Lawyer, and 3 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, 21st January, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Hughes and infant, Mr McArthur, Mr E Cosmo, Mrs Keenes and infant, Assistant Surgeon Pettigrew, Mr Jones, Gunner Smith, Private Dawson and Stone, Mrs and Miss Shepherd, 26 invalids, and time expired soldiers, and 34 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JANUARY 26.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Tenasserim		Greet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Cossack		Cartwrigh			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Culna	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballarat	2869	Field			P & O Co
Maroa	4451	Adams			M M & Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Saldrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2893	McChellori			M M & Co
Valentia	2111	Miller			A Mostchoff
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2195	Valentini			P and O Co
Dilwara		Mann			Transport
Maria	134	Kemball			Yacht
Bengal	2751	Barcham			P & O Co
Howick Hall	2378	Scott			W & A G & Co
Hardinge		Ody			H I Marine
Flintshire		Dwyer			M B Kaisha
Vulcan	2211	Vasey			M M & Co
Urlana	3543	Allen			M M & Co
Markara	1949	Sharp			M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Morgan			T Morrison & Co
Assyria	969	MacLean			M M & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.*	Agent
A	C Macfadyen	1755	Salburg	Madras	28-1	F Muir & Co
B	Lochiel	1414	Alexander	Liverpool	2-2	F M & Co
F	Ula	3825	Collins	Calcutta	26-1	M M & Co
N	Oriental	3085	Jepheon	Calcutta	6-2	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	552	Fakeer Bhownagar		26-1	Shepherd & Co
Bahaduri	852	Auster	Karachi	26-1	Do

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Turbo	2653	Fairfield	Genoa	5-2	W & A G & Co
4	M Maru	3025	Kawamuro	Japan	3-2	N Y Kaisha
5	Bengal	2751	Saronam	China	30-1	P & O S N Co
6	Sunda	2387	Andrews	London	31-1	P & O Co
7	Imperator	3220	Feilner	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
8	Clan Murray	3121	Scar	London	7-1	M M & Co
9	Vindobona	2984	Klausberger	Trieste	31-1	A L S N Co
10	Eden Hall	2382	Wilkes	Karachi	30-1	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	Aden	22	P & O Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra	170	P gott	Karachi	29-1	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Courland s	Soutar	Port Natal, Dec 3
26	Comeric s	Kennedy	Calcutta, Jan 16
	Hermod s	Alson	Rangoon, Jan 15
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Jan 21
	Ptol s	Mackenzie	Rangoon, Jan 14
27	Nankin s	Serrow	London, Dec 27

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Foreland s	McCutchion	Calcutta
	Bergedorf s	Jaegert	Hamburg, &c
	Chindwara s	Shepherd	Akyab
	Vadala s	Bson	Zanzibar, &c
	Westward Ho s	Hill	Rangoon
	Egypt s	Langbourne	London, &c
27	Nios	Cauzzeri	Venice

The steamer Arabia entered for loading on Saturday for Aden.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FOR LONDON.

Sunda s—2,021 cwt myrabollams David Sassoon and Co; 2,080 cwt myrabollams Wadjee Bechor.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lochiel s—44 bales wool R Dossa and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Murray s—103 bales hemp Seervai and Chinoy 3,2 0 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Murray s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 3,750 cwt ginseng seed E D Sassoon and Co; 250 bales cotton Volkart Brothers; 1 010 cwt myrabollams Ebji Cowasjee.

FOR VENICE.

Imperator s—7,000 cwt castor seed Cyajee and Co; 500 bales cotton Walcr Pavri and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vindobona s—45 bales cotton Stadle and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2,0 0 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Imperator s—110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 220 bales cotton. The New Mofussil Co Ld; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 11 bales cotton Jenangir Bezamjee and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Mazagon s—220 bales cotton Tata and Co; 100 bales cotton E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton A S Moodeliar and Co. 00 bales cotton Adamjee and Co.

Muke Maru s—200 bales cotton T ta and Co; 286 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 1960 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Muke Maru s—10 bales hides The Mitsui B Kaisha

FOR HONGKONG.

Muke Maru s—67 cwt olibanum, 90 cwt googal, 131 cwt Kismis, 31 cwt angoor, 29 cwt jardaloo, 57 cwt fennelseed Abdool Hoosein Cumroodin and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bengal s—100 bales wist Tata and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. W. CUFFE.

Bombay, 28th January 1901.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station on Wednesday, 30th instant at 7 a.m. Dress—Marching order.

By Order
G. W. MOIR, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.

Bombay, 28th January.

1. The Drills &c, for the week will be as follows:—
(1) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 28th instant and Thursday the 31st instant.
(2) Cathedral High School.—At 3-45 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays
(3) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 30th instant.
(4) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 1st proximo.
(5) F Company at St. Mary's College Nesbit Road Byculla at 5-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 28th instant.
2. There will be Coloured Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 6-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 30 h instant on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this Drill.
3. Leave of absence has been granted to No. 3546 Vol E Fernandes, F Company from the 23rd January to the 31st March 1901.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 28th January.

1. Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergeant R B Lenahan.
No. 2 Company—Sergeant R W Pennington.
2. Parades for the week are as follows:—

No. 1 Company.

To-morrow 29th instant—Range Finding Parade at the Arsenal Gate at 6-15 a.m.
To-morrow and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 2-45 p.m.
Friday—Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.
Saturday—8 inch B L and 10 inch R M L Gun Drill at Colaba North Fort. Parade at the Corps Club at 4 p.m. sharp. Dress—Drill order without arms, puttees to be worn.

No. 2 Company.

Tuesday and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 5-15 p.m.
Friday—Range Finding at the Buandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.
Saturday—6 inch B L and 10 inch R M L gun drill at Mahalaxmi Fort. Parade at Scandal Point at 4-15 p.m. sharp. The brake will leave Byculla Bridge as usual. Dress—Drill order without arms puttees to be worn.
3. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Wednesday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., & Byculla 6-12 a.m.
4. The Proficiency Class will meet at the Corps Club at 6-15 p.m. on Friday nex. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARRATT—January 15, at Umballa, the wife of Captain Garratt, South Staffordshire Regiment, of a son.
HASLETT—January 22, at Glentnorne, Naini Tal, the wife of Mr W G Fortescue-Haslett, of a son.
KENNION—January 16, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Captain R L Kennion, Indian Political Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ROBINSON—BURBIDGE—January 12, at St Stephen's Church, Kidderpore, Calcutta, by the Rev H T Ottley, William Wentworth, son of W H Robinson, Saidpore, to Lilian May, youngest daughter of J G Burbidge, Kidderpore Docks.
STRACHEY—MAYER—January 21, at All Saints' Cathedral Allahabad, by the Rev G A Ford, Oliver Strachey, to Ruby, youngest daughter of the late Mr Julius Mayer, of Konstanz Baden and Allahabad.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1901.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

THE huge volume containing the report of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India is a valuable addition to the medical literature of the country. General Harvey, M.D., M.R.S., is to be congratulated on the splendid staff under his control and the efficiency which has been attained in his important department. His report is not merely a dry record of facts and figures, but incorporates masterly treatises on various branches of sanitary science, on the principal diseases which afflict humanity in this country, and the results of numerous scientific investigations; and on that account the work is more than of transitory interest. Much attention has been directed during the year to the investigation of Indian fevers, the researches of Dr. Ronald Ross and the new English schools having incited recent workers in India to the further pursuit of observations in parasitology. General Harvey mentions this matter with apparent pride, for his officers have contributed largely to acquired knowledge on the subject, and he quotes as especially noteworthy, the work of Captain James. That officer's researches have independently confirmed the observations of Manson, Bancroft and Low, that mosquitoes of the genus anopheles are capable of acting as efficient intermediary hosts of the parasite "Filariasis" and he asserts as regards the practical point of the mode of infection his dissections of the bend tissues of the Anopheles Rossii, after the filaria had undergone its metamorphosis during a period of twelve to fourteen days, leave little doubt that young filariæ gain entrance to the human host whilst mosquitoes bearing them are in the act of biting. "Just as the remarkable discovery of James and Low of the living filaria in the probosces of different genus of mosquitoes, although suggestive of one means of infection, cannot be accepted as excluding the possibility of a water-borne infection," writes General Harvey, "so also must we hold with Manson with regard to malarial infection, by direct inoculation by the bite of mosquitoes, that this is the complete story is by no means sure." He therefore invites honest observation on the one side or the other of the question, the solution of which will indicate practical methods of prevention. Industrious investigations have been pursued throughout the year, and the report records considerable progress, together with carefully prepared data dealing with fever rates at ten of the principal dispensaries for the past six years. These have, it appears, failed to indicate any definite relationship between fever and rainfall while an attempt to trace the effect of water-logging of the soil as indicated by the ground water-level, was similarly unsuccessful. The chemical and pathological aspects of the subject have not been neglected, and it is also satisfactory to find that further observations are being carried out, having for their object the elucidation of the phenomena of relapses and of re-infection.

General Harvey compliments Major Buchanan on his establishment of the identity of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis as met with in India with that of America and Europe and in his review of the report passes on to the consideration of Enteric fever and dust, and the results of preventive inoculation for enteric. Tuberculosis in India comes next under review, the Surgeon-General holding that there are obvious reasons why the pathology of fatal disease among the large adult population of Indian jails should be more closely followed and accurately recorded than is the case for any other class. Improved diagnosis has contributed largely to the nominal increase in the tubercle death-rate and show that the death-rate among adult natives of India living under excellent hygienic conditions, is notably larger than that of England and Wales among the population of the same age-periods, namely, fifteen to fifty-five. A vegetarian diet, poor in the nitrogenous and fatty elements, defects of clothing in a climate subject to an enormous diurnal and annual range and the over-crowding in dark, damp and dust-laden huts, which is the lot of the majority during the colder months and during the rains, are all factors acknowledged as the most potent everywhere as predisposing to the disease. Reference is made to the successes already secured at the Kasouli Pasteur Institute and the projected establishment and early inauguration of the Central Bacteriological Institute for India. It is recorded that the scheme has been cordially approved and moves to completion, the Government and the country being equally congratulated on a measure "which cannot but prove of enormous benefit to medical science and so promote the public weal." In the chapter on the chief diseases of the year, plague is largely dealt with and it is shown in this year for the first time that cats may occasionally take a part in the spread of plague. In Mauritius in several cases infection in the human subject was traced to cats, a case too was reported from Australia in which a cat was actually found to be suffering from plague while the Austrian Plague Commission succeeded in infecting their cats by feeding. Dogs were found to have died and a case is reported of natural infection of a monkey in a state of captivity. The body of the animal was examined in the Bombay Plague Laboratory and the plague bacillus was demonstrated microscopically and culturally.

The section of the report of most interest to the general reader, perhaps, is that which deals with vital statistics of the general population. In an inter-censal period the difficulties of preparing these statistics are palpable. They can only at the best, be approximate. In a country where death registration by qualified medical practitioners is not required by law, when still-born children, save in the Presidency cities, are not reported by any agency whatever and where infanticide by accident or design is not associated with the moral stigma and penalty attached to it in Europe, it is, as General Harvey remarks, only to be expected that a large proportion of the deaths of infants are entirely lost to account. But so far as is practicable, the records are reliable and there can be no doubt whatever that the proportion of still-births in India is high as compared with that recorded in Europe. Infantile mortality, even imperfectly recorded, is found to be exceedingly high, the Berars, Central Provinces, Punjab, N.-W. Provinces and Bengal showing the worst results. But where the birth-rates are exceptionally low, as for example in Assam, the most defective death-registration is to be found. Deaths are more easily concealed than births, and the high infantile mortality is more than counterbalanced by the still more defective death-rate. Famine had, of course, much to do with the infantile death-rate of the past year. The ill-fed condition of the mothers and the death of milch cattle together contributed to produce abnormal results in the past year. The subject in all its bearings is considered in the report, and it is confidently asserted that one of the chief physical factors affecting the birth-rate in India is the relative abundance or scarcity of common food staples. The tabular statement of births registered shows marked fluctuations in percentages. In the Punjab, for instance, the percentage of male to female births was 109·6 : 103·09 in Bombay, 103·9 in Madras and 95·8 in Coorg. The highest death-rates registered were 39·9 in Berar, 35·72 in Bombay, 33·19 in the North West Provinces. The lowest were 28 in Coorg; 27 in Lower Burma and 20·9 in Madras. In every province as is but natural, the urban rates were higher than the rural, the contrast being most marked in Bombay and Madras.

THE FAMINE IN GUJARAT.

ALTHOUGH there was only one witness called by the Famine Commission at their sitting on Saturday, his evidence was sufficiently valuable and interesting to stand alone. Mr. Rebsch, the President of the Bombay Municipality and the City Improvement Trust, had a good deal that was instructive to say in reference to the famine in Gujarat. As Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division he supervised the relief works in Gujarat for some months. The Province has been always recognised as the richest and most fertile in the Presidency and that fact led the authorities to question the existence of pressing distress when, as subsequent events showed, it was widely and severely prevalent. Tests of a rigid character were imposed and Mr. Rebsch admitted that there was on the part of the Administration a disposition to question their rigidity in a country that had been always looked upon as the richest in the Presidency. In the early days in Kaira large numbers of the people of that place went to Broach. These so increased that after a time the rate of pay at Broach was reduced with the effect that many left those works. A distance test was introduced by the opening of works south of the Nerbudda, but while some of the people went there by far the greater number of them returned to Kaira. The result was disorganization and simultaneously mortality among the people greatly increased. Mr. Rebsch was not prepared to say that the lamentable rise in the number of deaths was directly associated with the action of the Administration. That of course would be a very grave statement to make, but he admitted that the failure of the authorities to be early convinced of the existence of dire distress put a greater strain upon the people than they would have been subjected to if the necessity for a liberal policy of relief had been more quickly recognised. He attributed the great mortality among the Gujeratis to the fact that they had always had an easy life and succumbed to stress which the hardier ryot of the Deccan was able to endure. In that view he pointed out that the whole system of relief for the people of Gujerat might possibly have been quite unsuitable. The explanation as to the inability of a population used to luxury to resist distress is interesting, and as Sir Antony MacDonnell observed important, but the fact remains that distress was not admitted as soon as it might have been. On this point there should be some instructive evidence when the Commissioners hold their inquiry at Ahmedabad where they begin their sittings on Wednesday.

GOVERNMENT RESERVES.

THE recent announcement of the Government of India, that the profit derived from the coinage of rupees is to be put aside and invested in Consols in England, has been received with distinct satisfaction in Calcutta, where it is hoped that the arrangement will remove objection to considerably increasing the supply of rupees available for trade purposes. A further move in the same direction also finds advocates. It is to transfer the Government of India gold reserves to London and invest them there in consols. This arrangement would not, it is believed, lessen the efficacy of the gold reserve for securing stability to exchange, while it would afford profitable employment for the millions now lying idle. The proposal is based upon the fact that, *qua* reserve, the gold now lying in the Indian treasuries is still absolutely useless, all efforts to put it into circulation having completely failed. Sovereigns paid out by the post office and other Government institutions find their way back into Government hands almost at once, through being promptly tendered at the currency office for conversion into rupees. Merchants find it useless to tender gold in payment for produce up country, and thus it comes about that the sovereign in India is a token which nobody wants to accept. Sooner or later, no doubt this will change and the sovereign will become a really current coin in this country. It will then be quite time enough to sell consols in London to meet such demand as may arise. The Secretary of State, in the meantime, is evidently beginning to realise that it is necessary to check the drain on the Indian treasury caused by unlimited importations of gold. He is accordingly selling his drafts at such rates as to enable them to compete successfully as a form of remittance. This may stop the embarassing flow of gold from home. It does not meet the case of Australia, and proposals are consequently in the air for the establishment there of some system of selling bills analogous to the Secretary of State's drafts, to pay for Indian produce. The position is a curious one. That the Government of India, however, should by more legislative action, have succeeded in entirely reversing the position of a few years ago, shows how completely amenable is currency embarrassment to appropriate remedy. It is true that gold is now almost as troublesome a burden on the Indian treasury as depreciated rupees once were. There are plenty of those who will say that the cure has been worse than the disease. The cure, nevertheless, is here, by the difficulties of the fresh monetary situation it has created what they may.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

THE mortality returns for the past week show that a very large increase has taken place. This is mainly due to the progress which plague is making and to the deaths from diseases of the lungs, which are now rapidly advancing. These features in the health of the City are more or less expected, as for the past five years the death rate has been swelled owing to these causes. Plague did not make its appearance until the old year had almost passed away, but this may be due to the fact that November and the early part of the following month were abnormally hot. The death roll of plague victims numbers 371, which is an increase of 199 on the previous week, and unfortunately the pestilence shows a distinct tendency to gain a still stronger hold. In Mandvi district there were only seven deaths, but in Umarkhadi, Market, Khumbharwada, Byculla, Bhuleshwar Girgaum, it is very virulent. Northern Fort is also seriously infected, while in Middle Colaba there were seven deaths. Remittent fever is prevalent, and there is an advance in death among old people. Fatal cases of small-pox occurred in Byculla and Tardeo, but this loathsome disease prevails in no wise as it did last year, when for the corresponding week there were 186 deaths. The total mortality was 1336, giving an annual death rate of 82,57, or 65 per cent. less than in 1900, and 15 per cent less than the quinquennial average.

RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY.

THE news of renewed Boer activity in South Africa is disquieting. The arrival of filibusters with arms and ammunition is not much to be feared, because our ships can prevent that. But the attempt to blow up Lord Kitchener's train near Middleburg shows that the Boers have adopted the tactics of the anarchist and assassin. It was indeed a fortunate circumstance that the pilot engine, preceding the trains exploded the mines and thus prevented the catastrophe which had been designed. Outrages of the kind call for the most severe and rigorous treatment and we think Lord Kitchener may be trusted to mete out justice to the culprits should they fall into his hands. It is evident that the enemy is fully aware of his movements and well acquainted with the details of the railway service that they are able to lay mines and pull up trains in the manner reported. It is reported that they have recaptured a train laden with cattle and provisions north of Kimberley, showing that not merely are the marauding bands directing their energies to the invasion of the Cape, but are scattered over the entire length and breadth of the Boer Colonies. The capture of twenty of the newly recruited police near Vryburg and that without firing a shot is surely an unhappy augury.

A MEMORIAL service on the day of the Queen's funeral will be held at 6 p.m. in St. Andrew's Church, (Church of Scotland).

WE are desired to make it known that in consequence of the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, Empress of India, the Investiture of the Star of India and Indian Empire Orders, which was fixed for the 26th February, will not be held.

AS His Excellency the Governor does not consider it necessary that the charitable concert to be given on the 6th of February in aid of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage should be postponed, the concert will be held as originally arranged and as advertised in another column.

A FUNERAL memorial service for our late Queen-Empress will be held at the Cathedral, Kalbadevie, on the 2nd February, at 6 p.m. His Grace the Archbishop will preside. The funeral oration will be delivered by the Very Rev. Fr. Hoene, S. J., Rector, St. Xavier's College. Special seats will be reserved.

A FORMAL notice has been issued intimating the amalgamation of the Great Indian Peninsula and the Indian Midland Railway. Mr. H. Wenden, Agent of the G. I. P. R., now takes charge of the amalgamated systems.

Amongst the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's steam-ship Egypt were Sir James Mackay, Lady Gaselee, Mr. Donald N. Graham of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. and Lieutenant A. V. Courage, R. N. and Mrs. Courage.

THE Lucknow Stewards intimated to the Calcutta Turf Club on Thursday that they had cancelled the Race Meeting.

Plague is reported to have appeared in two villages near Benares. Prompt measures are being taken to deal with the outbreak.

THE Bhawalpur Durbar are about to form a camel transport corps in place of the present Imperial Service cavalry and infantry.

THE investiture of the Empire of India that was to have been held on the 26th February has been cancelled owing to the death of the Queen.

CAPTAIN W. C. SMYTH, R. E., Executive Engineer of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary in the Public Works Department.

THE final estimates for the native lines and buildings at Kohat, Multan and Nowshera, have been ordered to be furnished forthwith as the increase of the garrison at those stations has been sanctioned.

THE Edwards who have sat on the throne of England, with dates of their accession and death, are given in the following table:—

Edward I, 1272-1307.
Edward II. 1307-1327.
Edward III. 1327-1377.
Edward IV. 1461-1483.
Edward V. April 9th to January 22nd, 1483.
Edward VI, 1547-1553.

BISHOP WELLDON, in trying to smooth away the trouble that has arisen from his advocacy of Bible reading in all Government colleges and schools, has fallen into another pitfall. In his recent speech at Trichinopoly, after declaring that he was opposed to any action on the part of Government tending to interfere with the cause of religious freedom in India he proceeded to give his views on missionary enterprise. "The education imparted in mission colleges in different parts of India," he is reported to have said, "should be one in which Christian education should occupy not only the prominent but indeed the dominant position. The missionary teacher should not subordinate Christian teaching to secular objects however attractive." Now, it is quite certain that if missionaries take their cue from these remarks, they will soon have, as a Native paper has immediately pointed out, empty schools and colleges. The success which these institutions have obtained in the past has been due in a great measure to the confidence felt by the people that their children would not be actually taught Christianity as part of the educational course. If the idea once gets abroad that a process of proselytising is to be introduced, the influence of the missionary will rapidly decline, except perhaps where the aboriginal tribes are being dealt with.

THE WORKING CLASSES IN VICTORIA'S REIGN.

[Concluded from Friday's Bombay Gazette.]

In the large towns, trade unionism, hampered though it was by legal restrictions, had made some vigorous attempts to secure better wages and shorter hours, but the failure of several wide-spread move the early thirties had for a me broken the pirit and the finances of the trade unions and the more ardent leaders of agitation were throwing their energy into the Chartist movement which was to absorb so much attention for the first ten years of the present reign. Sullen despair was the common attitude of most of the workmen whose toil left them sufficient energy to think and feel at all. Legal and economic oppression gave rise to spasmodic fanatical outbursts of violence against obnoxious persons: brutal assaults upon employers or overlookers, rattening and furious attacks upon the machinery, attended by the cruelty of legal reprisals, varied the toilsome monotony of industrial life. Nor was agricultural England in any more prosperous or contented condition. The agricultural labourer over all the land may be held to have touched the bottom of misery at the beginning of this reign. The general average wage cannot have been much above eight shillings a week, while the free assistance he had received under the license of the old Poor Law was lost to him. In 1344 wages in some districts were not more than six shillings. The large enclosures of common pasture which had been going on had removed from him the last shreds of his old economic independence. Even more degraded and more miserable was the condition of the agricultural gangs, consisting of a number of children and young persons hired from their parents by some overseer, who carried them about the country to work for farmers at certain seasons of the year. Of course, the above conditions did not apply to the whole of the wage-earners. Certain skilled mechanics, carpenters, bricklayers, compositors, together with a small proportion of the higher factory operatives, obtained wages, which though lower than those now obtained, remained them and their families above penury. But even in the case of many hard workers whose work machinery had not invaded, such as tailors and shoemakers, wages were very low and had been falling for some years.

If we compare with this broad general picture of the workers in 1837 the conditions of to-day, we find, of course, a signal improvement in almost every point. It is true that the evils of low wages, long hours, irregular employment, overcrowding, insanitary conditions of work and home still exists to a deplorable extent in all our towns, but it may be said that they apply to a minority instead of to the great majority of workers, and even to these in a somewhat less virulent form. It is not wise to place much confidence in general averages of wages adduced to prove that the rate of many wages has increased some 70 per cent. during the reign, while the purchasing power of these wages has nearly doubled. The conditions of work and the proportion of workers in the several industries have changed so much as to falsify most of the pretended comparisons. But taking the main branches of Industry it is easy to perceive the general nature of the gains to labour. Wherever industrial conditions and working intelligence have enabled a working-class to organise effectively, wages have risen considerably, hours of work have been reduced, and the general standard of comfort has been raised. The great majority of factory operatives in Lancashire to-day stand somewhat higher in material comfort, and much high in education and intelligence than the picked minority sixty years ago. What holds of cotton operatives holds, though to a less extent, of woollen operatives and of the minor textile trades except in the case of some decadent branches of the industry. The coal-miners, however unsatisfactory their present case may seem to some of them, have made a still more signal advance, not perhaps so much in wages, as in economic freedom and the capacity of organisation. But the balance of gain to modern labour is largely turned by the growth of large new industrial classes connected with the manufacture of iron and other metals, with the great railway systems and other branches of modern transport trade as well as with the host of new highly developed manufactures conducted with expensive and elaborate machinery, most of which had no place at all, or but an insignificant place in English industry in 1837. So far as the ordinary material resources of life, hours of labour, and wholesome conditions of work are concerned, the large majority of railway men, engineers, iron workers, and male factory workers are far better off than any except a few picked workers, sixty years ago. It is true that the case for a large proportion of women factory workers is far otherwise. Though Factory Acts have shortened their hours of work, and abated some of the worst sanitary conditions of the early factories, their ordinary wages are extremely low and bear a less proportion to the wages of male adults than half a century ago. This opens an important rift in the working classes of to-day, between the organised and the unorganised parts of labour. The great advances both in wages and in general improvement of conditions of work have been confined almost entirely to those workers who have had the opportunity and the energy to organise effectively for collective bargaining with their employers and for the effective use of the franchise. The workers engaged in small and scattered manufactures, in warehouses, offices, and shops, together with the mass of low-skilled or 'general' labour have gained comparatively little by the enormous increase of material wealth which the last sixty years has brought into being. Though agricultural labourers in the north have much improved their wages, there is probably no large regular class of manual workers that have gained so little as the rural labourers of the southern counties. Moreover, in every large centre there is a large number of the poor population, reckoned at about 20 per cent. in East London, obtaining a poor irregular livelihood from low-skilled intermittent labour, subject to long destitution and devoid of any reasonable hope or chance of improving their condition. A large proportion of this class would have died out in the severe struggle of sixty years ago: the improved conditions even of modern slum life, with some increased facilities of eking out a meagre livelihood by odds and ends of work and charity, enable them to drag on a wretched existence, a burden to the working class immediately above them, with whose regular work and wages they interfere, and a grievous perplexity to philanthropist and social reformer. These people, along with a large quantity of workers engaged in workshops or in housework, commonly escape the statistical calculations adduced to measure the immense gains of the working classes. So far as actual food and clothing are concerned, perhaps even in respect of housing, this rearguard of civilization may be less miserably deficient than the corresponding class two generations ago. But they cannot be held to have made any substantial advance. Neither have the main body of the growing ranks of clerks and shop assistants won any improvement commensurate with the gains of the members of the skilled organised trades, the cotton operatives, engineers, miners, building trades, railway men, &c. To these latter we may add the rapidly increasing body of public servants employed by the State, the county, the municipality or by those semi-public services which have not yet been undertaken by public administration. These classes of wage-earners taken together form a far larger proportion of the total working classes than was the case at the beginning of this reign, and their economic position is far stronger and more hopeful than that of their grandfathers. Wages are higher, the prices of bread, groceries, clothing, furniture and most necessaries, except house accommodation, are considerably lower; hours of labour, though still too long in many trades, are considerably shorter than formerly; a large number of new forms of material comfort, recreation and intellectual education are now within their reach which were then either unknown or were the luxuries of a small class; their children are better educated are not robbed of childhood and damaged in physique by premature toil in factory, in mine or farmwork. Lastly though an increased proportion of the workers are denizens of crowded towns with impure air, ugly and coarse surroundings, no one can compare the modern condition with those of 1837, without perceiving that immense improvements have already taken place in the housing of all save the very poorest of the working classes.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

THE CEREMONIES AT OSBORNE.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Queen's body was placed in the coffin yesterday, and borne to a chamber which has been converted into a Chapelle Ardente, and is guarded by Grenadiers.

There will be no public lying in state.

The Royal family worships at the Chapel daily.

PROCLAMATION OF THE KING.

The King was proclaimed in many cities yesterday in the presence of enormous and enthusiastic crowds.

THE KING'S ADDRESS TO HIS FORCES.

King Edward, in his messages to the Army and the Navy, thanks them for their splendid services during the reign of his mother, and expresses his own watchfulness over their interests and his confidence in their devotion.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

The German Crown Prince has arrived at Cowes.

PARLIAMENT AND THE KING.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Lords and Commons have unanimously adopted an address to the King in reply to the announcement of the death of his beloved mother.

The Party leaders eulogised the virtues of Victoria, and Parliament was adjourned until the 14th February.

A CORRECTION.

A correction of our message, dated 23rd instant, has been received from the Telegraph Department, which states that Lord Halsbury and not Lord Salisbury, as was given, administered the oath to the King.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM A BRITISH FIELD MARSHAL.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Duke of Connaught to-day handed the Emperor William a sword on the occasion of his appointment as a Field Marshal in the British Army.

The Emperor William has celebrated his birthday at Osborne and has expressed his delight at being appointed a Field Marshal in the British service.

His Imperial Majesty entertains the King and Royal Family at tea on board the Hohenzollern at Cowes this afternoon.

France will be represented by the Cruiser Dupuy Delome at the naval demonstration in the Solent.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Signor Verdi, the composer.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY LORD KITCHENER'S TRAIN.

A train which was conveying Lord Kitchener to Middleburg has been attacked by the Boers and the pilot engine blown up with dynamite.

RENEWED BOER ACTIVITY.

LONDON, JAN. 27.

The Boers have captured twenty newly recruited Police near Vryburg without firing a shot.

They have also captured a train filled with cattle and provisions to the northward of Kimberley.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Bombay mails of the 12th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

GENERAL TURNER'S SUCCESSOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 25.

Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., C.R.E., with the China Expeditionary Force, has been appointed Director General of Military Works, vice General Turner deceased.

PERIOD OF COURT MOURNING EXTENDED.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 27.

A notification issued yesterday ordering court mourning for the late Queen in India to 24th July next, and telegraphic intimation to-day arrived from home extending this period to the 24th January. Ladies attending the Viceregal Court are to be in black and officers in uniform are to wear a crepe band on the left arm.

TO COMBAT PLAGUE AND OTHER DISEASES.

A NOVEL EXPERIMENT.

BHOWNAGAR, JAN. 26.

A novel Experiment was made this evening in Bhownagar to free the town from some of the diseases which prevail at intervals with alarming violence. One of the chief objects in view was to diminish plague, and to this end, between six and seven o'clock, every street lane or alley was thoroughly fumigated with damar or sulphur. The whole town was enveloped in smoke and presented a strange appearance under the pale light of the moon. This process of simultaneous fumigation is to be continued for five days. It began on the 15th, all the houses, doors, and floors being washed with well-known disinfecting solutions. All drains have been disinfected and cleansed in the same manner, and tons of dust and filth, the accumulations of years, were removed. The Darbari officials, with the aid of well-known and energetic citizens, were appointed by his Highness in each ward to Superintend this work, and all citizens are will deserving of the highest praise for their co-operation. It is fervently hoped that by these measures the health of the town will be considerably improved, and that plague and other kinds of dangerous disease may be materially lessened, if not entirely suppressed. The most noticeable fact in these operations has been the total absence of apathy or prejudice on the part of the people, and this no doubt is owing partly to personal influence of the Mahajan, and to moderation and conciliatory attitude of gentlemen in charge of operations towards the people.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

CHIKMAGALUR, JAN. 25.

A public meeting held at Chikmagalur have sent a telegram to Mrs. Ranade deeply regretting the irreparable loss to the country by the death of her husband, our esteemed countryman, and conveying their most heartful condolence to her and the family.

A representative meeting of the people of Thana was held in the English Middle School yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Tipnis, District Judge, at which it was resolved to sen a letter of condolence to Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, expressing the sense of the meeting at the loss the country has sustained by the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

BOMBAY.

At a meeting of the Committee of the Hindoo Union Club, held on Friday, a resolution deploring Her Majesty's death and offering the condolence of the members was passed :—

"That this committee places on record its most profound and heartfelt grief at the death of Her Majesty Queen Empress Victoria, so preeminent in all the virtues which mark a model woman and a model sovereign. The grandeur of Her Majesty's moral excellences has left an indelible stamp on the marvellous moral and material progress which the Empire has achieved under her benign and glorious rule. History knows not of a sovereign more deeply beloved and more universally esteemed. Deep is the debt India owes to Her Majesty and the country can never be too grateful for the immense benefits derived under Her Majesty's benign rule, nor forget the incontestable fact that beginning from the proclamation those benefits are directly traceable to that never failing motherly interest and sympathy which Her Majesty evinced in affairs Indian. That condolces on behalf of the Club be communicated through Government to the Royal Family.

The Bene Israel Community met together at the residence of Khan Saheb David Salomon, the leader of the Bene Israel Community, and expressed their heartfelt and sincerest sympathy for the lamentable bereavement of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. Khan Saheb David Salomon expressed his thanks to the friends and members of his Community for the kind sympathy they had shown and prayed that Almighty God may give everlasting peace to the soul of Her Majesty, and that He would pour His choicest blessings upon the king of England and Emperor of India.

REFERENCES IN THE CHURCHES.

In all the churches in Bombay yesterday, reference was made by the preachers to the death of her late Majesty Victoria, Queen and Empress. Special hymns were sung and at the close of the services the Dead March from "Saul" was played, the congregations meanwhile standing.

ST. THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

SERMON BY THE BISHOP.

There was a very large congregation at the evening service in the Bombay Cathedral, when His Lordship the Bishop preached. Special hymns and the Psalm "He watching over Israel slumbers not nor sleeps" were sung and at the close the organist played the Dead March.

"The Bishop preached from the text Wisdom V. 15, 16. But the righteous live for evermore. Their reward also is with the Lord and the care of them is with the Most High. Therefore shall they receive a glorious kingdom and a beautiful crown from the Lord's hand. For with his right hand shall he cover them and with his arm shall he protect them." His Lordship said the book of wisdom does not belong to the Canonical books of the Old Testament. It forms part of the Sacred Literature of the Alexandrian Jews which was much esteemed in the early church and portions of which are appointed to be read in all services for "example of life and instruction of manners" though not for the purpose of establishing by means of them any doctrine as part of the faith. It is impossible to determine with certainty the date of this particular book. Scholars seem fairly agreed that it must have been written about the time of Christ, either before or after. It has a very special interest because of its clear and confident statements respecting the future life. The belief in the immortality of the soul had greatly decayed in the ancient world. It had lived among the Jews and had grown in strength from the time of the captivity onwards. We are familiar with the noble expressions of it in the books, Ezekiel and Daniel. But it is nowhere more strikingly enunciated than in this Book of Wisdom—the work of a devout Alexandrian Jew. The writer did not know or had not accepted the whole truth as revealed by Christ. But he believed in the immortality of the soul as the reward of wisdom and virtue. He believed that the souls of the righteous were in the hand of God and enjoyed a conscious blessedness in his Presence. And he believed also that a retribution of forfeiture and darkness followed the wicked into life beyond this world. All thoughts concerning the future life from devout and holy minds have a deep and sacred interest. Here for example is an entry in the private journal of our dear departed sovereign in 1883 which we read to-day with soft voice and deep reverence. "After Luncheon saw the great poet Tennyson in dearest Albert's room for nearly an hour: and most interesting it was. He is grown very old, his eye sight much impaired, but he was very kind. Asked him to sit down. He talked of many friends he had lost, and what it would be if he did not feel and know that there was another world where there would be no partings and then he spoke with horror of the unbelievers and philosophers who would make you believe that there is no other world, no immortality, who tried to explain all away in a miserable manner. We agreed that were such a thing possible God who is Love, would be far more cruel than any human being."

This is grateful testimony. The writer of the Book of Wisdom had perhaps a higher inspiration. The words which come from the lips of Christ an his inspired apostles have the blessedness of certainty and are of course the most precious of all. But we welcome the words of a lower inspiration and of human genius whose intuitions are so often in touch with the Eternal verities. At times when bereavement falls upon us we eagerly seek them out and ponder them. Some seem more suitable to one departed soul and some to another. I cannot tell how it was, but its true that the moment I received the tidings that the noble and dearly loved soul of our late Queen and Empress had passed into the spiritual realm these verses from the Book of Wisdom began to sound in my ears. I cannot remember ever to have thought of them in connection with any-one else. I never preached on them. I doubt if I ever quoted them, though of course I had often read them in church before. But somehow they met instantly and seemed to express the first emotions and the first quiet thoughts that the eventful message produced in one's mind. Our Queen was so essentially royal in character, in influence, in action, in all her qualities of personality and of consistent attitude towards men that we can never cease to think of her in that way. Royalty is the thought which we connect with her death as much as with her life. And what words could be found more royal in describing that which comes after death to such a soul as hers "they shall receive a glorious kingdom, and a beautiful Crown from the Lord's Hand." Those who believe in a future Life at all will scarcely be disposed to question the continuity of the soul's existence and distinctive qualities. The preservation of personal identity in the spiritual world is evidently by the teaching of Christ and is strongly insisted upon by St. Paul and the other writers of the New Testament. Men do not pass through a transformation at death which obliterates their former characteristics. They get rid of the body and of the influence upon them of the physical life. They pass out of the sphere of temptation. If they have fought a good fight they are released from the conflict. If they have made themselves slaves to sin the fetters of sin are fastened upon them. But there is nothing—I believe, in the teaching of Christ, in the utterances of His Apostles, in the thoughts of good men who have felt after the truth that encourages the idea of a revolution of consciousness through the act of death, or the fancy that, the individual remaining the same " one kind of man shuts his eyes in this world and a different kind of man open them in the next.

It is hard for a preacher to speak on an evening such as this. The event which has occurred is one whose significance is too great and far reaching to estimate! The preacher may not attempt such a task. The influence of the life that has passed away will be a fruitful theme of the historian and philosopher: It may be as long as the world lasts. I believe that no one in this Cathedral would appreciate any kind of rhetorical eulogy of beauties of character, wealth of attainments, grandeur of rule and of personal history, which we all instinctively recognize. Through the skill of the Press which deserves, I think, the highest commendation. We have received, in the last few days, a complete biography, almost all that tends to reveal the character, every important incident of the reign, the record of progress, the changes in society, the transformed conditions under which we live, all these things and many others have been clearly and vividly pourtrayed. But there is something which was not perhaps been touched upon as yet. To that I confine myself. It is the present condition of the departed soul, the hope we have as Christians respecting the great one whom we loved so well and who has passed from the earthly to the everlasting kingdom. It is not true that we feel to-night as we do when we have lost a parent, a near relative, an intimate friend were we not conscious on Wednesday last of similar feelings as those which come upon us when death enters our homes. The Queen was more to us than ruler. She lived in our hearts. She was enthroned in our affections. She seemed, in a way, to be identified with every incident in our lives. We remember her in childhood. She seems to have been beside us always as years have rolled on. From childhood to youth, from youth to manhood and womanhood, from maturity to middle age we have had one wonderful personality to look to. We have shared her sorrows, and through the subtle spell of her incomparable sympathy it has seemed to us that she was always sharing ours. We have known and been proud of her greatness in the world but we did not think of that when she died. We only thought each one of a personal bereavement and we asked in our hearts that same question which we are moved to ask when a father, or a mother, or a revered and loved friend has been taken from us "Whither has she gone? What does she see? What does she hear? What things have come to her in that new sphere of life into which she has entered? And as we ask ourselves these questions there seems to be wafted to us by Heavenly voices the proclamation of a "glorious Kingdom,' and we catch a vision of the "gift of a beautiful Crown. What is it that our Queen has carried with her into the spiritual realm. We know these solemn words of the burial anthem. "We brought nothing into this world and it is certain that we can carry nothing out." They apply to Queen as well as to peasant. No one will venture to question that. The splendours of the Royal State which she knew so well how to value at their proper worth and to use for the benefit of others are left behind. The body too is covered by the shroud. The body and the soul have parted company after their long companionship. But there is one thing which she has carried out of this world into the next:—that is the self, the character. Nothing can touch that. No powers of death or of hell can assail it. "With his right hand shall he cover them, and with his arm shall he protect them." And there it is in Paradise to-day that character, that long life of virtue built upon the resolution of girlhood. "I will be good;" that power of deep and clinging affection which passed from parents to husband, from husband to children and grand-children ever pure and fresh and fervent and sensitive down to the very end; that disciplined temper chastened by sorrows nobly borne; that sympathetic heart which took to itself so constantly and so truly the sorrows and the joys of a vast Empire and made all the experiences of her people her own; that royal intelligence, that queenly soul which while it never once infringed on Constitutional limitations of royalty, never suffered anyone for a moment to forget its true and essential queenly quality. Such is our Queen in Paradise to-day. She has not changed. The change of death, whatever it may be, has not interfered with these characteristics, And she has surely received a glorious kingdom. Has not Christ said in his parable " Unto him that hath shall be given." The servant who has multiplied his talents is rewarded by the continued possession and use of these talents. The soldier who has fought successfully is not deprived of his command but a higher command is assigned to him. The ruler whose capacities for rule have been fully tested is promoted to a larger sphere of Government. If not, what then do these words of Christ mean—"Well-done good and faithful servant; thou hast been "faithful over a few things, I will make thee "ruler over many things; enter then into the joy of thy Lord" or these other words—"Well thou good servant because thou hast been faithful, in a very little, have thou authority over ten cities. May we not believe that the talent which our Queen so greatly multiplied she possesses and uses now in the higher sphere; and that the faithfulness which she exercised here on earth is now rewarded by the commission to rule over ten cities. And surely her Crown is beautiful for it is the crown of a matured earthly wisdom; of unspotted virtue; of a blameless example in all the relations of life; of love to God; of sympathy to men; of service well done; of sacrifice of self freely offered. On Saturday next the mortal remains of our beloved Sovereign will be laid in their resting place. Wherever we may be that day let our harts tell us to observe its sacredness. Indeed we may surely hope that every thing that wears the aspect of gaiety will be put aside for some time to come and that thoughtlessness or unchastened appetite for pleasure will not be permitted to obscure that demeanour of sorrow which is surely due from us in particular on account of the loss of one who has done so much for our nation. Let the prayer in our hearts and on our lips be that the influence of the great departed one may more and more pass into our lives so that according to our measure and our opportunity we may serve our God, our country, and our fellow men after her most blessed and glorious example.

The hymn "Oh God our help in Ages Past" was then sung, the Dead March in Saul" being played on the organ at the conclusion of the service.

The morning service in St. Thomas's Cathedral will be held on Saturday next at 6 p.m.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA.

The Rev. J. Henderson of the Established Church of Scotland, in the absence of the Rev. W. Seed, the Minister, conducted the Parade Service yesterday morning, at the Wesleyan Church, Colaba. Sailors and soldiers mustered strongly. The pulpit was draped in black.

The preacher, in referring to the death of the Queen said:—We are met under a solemn sense of the great loss which has befallen us by the death of our Queen. The event has not been unlooked for, but that makes it none the less a source of intense grief to us all. As we mourn the loss of our beloved Sovereign, whom God permitted for so long a time to reign over us, we are reminded of the many blessings which have come to us as a nation by her reign." The preacher referred to the great advance in general education as one of the many blessings thus receive, and continuing said:—"But it has been the private life and the domestic virtues of the Queen which have been most valued by the nation. Her dominant idea was the service of her country, her inspiration was the fear of God and the love of God in her heart. She has left us an example to the humblest and the highest the memory of a beautiful life—a life strong and beautiful." He also referred to the intense sympathy which the Queen, throughout the Boer war, has ever shewn towards her wounded and suffering soldiers and thus concluded: "She has now entered upon the reward of her faithful service, that reward which God gives alike to the humblest and the greatest, who are faithful, when he says: "Come ye blessed of my Father inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world."

At the close of the service, as well as at the close of the service in the evening, the "Dead March" in Saul was played on the organ while the congregation remained standing.

THE ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.

The following telegram has been forwarded to England through the Government of Bombay:—The president and members, Anjuman Islam, Bombay, representing the Musalman Community express deep sorrow for the death of the beloved and revered Queen-Empress, and humbly condole with the Royal Family.

SYMPATHY OF BHATTIAS.

Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the Bhattias was held in their Mahajanwady, at Kalbadevi road, Mr. Gordhandas Gokuldas Tejpal presiding. It was resolved to send a telegram of condolence to his Majesty the Emperor. It was also decided to meet on the 2nd proximo, the date of the Queen's funeral the morning, at 8 o'clock, at Gowlia Tank for prayers.

MEETING OF MAHOMEDAN.

At a meeting of Mahomedan leaders of Bombay held yesterday evening, in Sirdar Oomer Jamal's Bungalow, at Chowpaty, under the presidency of Cazi Malari, and it was resolved to convene a public Mahomedan meeting of Mahomedans for Thursday next, to adopt resolutions of condolence and an address of congratulations to his Majesty on his desession.

MESSAGE FROM NATIVE WINE MERCHANTS.

On behalf of the native dealers in country and foreign liquor, Mr. D. C. Oomrigur, has, at their request, sent the following message of condolence to the King-Emperor Edward VII, through the Political Secretary to the Government of Bombay: "Native wine merchants of Bombay express their profound sorrow at Her Majesty's lamentable death, which is the greatest possible loss to India. May God bless King-Emperor Edward VII." The wine and liquor merchants have resolved to close their shops on the funeral day of the late Queen-Empress.

JUNAGHUD.

As enjoined in the Huzur Firman for the observance of mourning, etc., the public of Junaghud collected this noon in crowds of several thousands at the Juma Masjid to offer up prayers to the Almighty for rest and peace of the departed soul of Her Imperial Majesty. His Highness the Nawab Saheb, accompanied by the heir apparent Jhahmada Sher Jamakhanji Vazur Saheb, Sheikh Bahanddinbhai Dewan Saheb, Rao Bahadur Munilal Sarabhai, Naik Dewan; Mr. Purushottam Rao Sunderji Zala, the Amirs and Principal officers of the States were present. The proceedings were opened by Mr. M. J. Kadri, Head Master of the Mohabat Madressa, who gave a short and pithy, but vivid account of Her late Imperial Majesty in touching language, and dwelt upon the numerous blessings of Her Majesty's long reign; the various sterling virtues of head and heart and Her Majesty's greatest sympathies for all her subjects generally, and those of India particularly, are the heaviest sorrow caused by the most lamentable event. The whole audience heard the account standing in solemn silence. This was followed by a special service performed by Moula Gulam Haider, who prayed for peace and rest for the grand soul, the crowds joining at the end with a solemn Amen.

SANGAMESHVAR.

A crowded representative public meeting of Desais, Despandes, Khots, Government Officers, Pleaders, Sawkars, and rayats of Sangameshvar taluka, presided by Rao Bahadur Krishnarao Deval, adopted resolutions representing their profound sorrow at the sudden death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, under whose long and glorious rule, India enjoyed peace and prosperity and to send a letter of condolence to the Royal Family.

AHMEDABAD.

A large meeting of Madhavpur merchants, influenced by Kalyanmul Mundada, assembled at five o'clock to express their hearty sorrow for the sad death of our Queen-Empress. The Madhavpura market remained closed yesterday.

PALANPUR.

All shops also were closed here yesterday when the news of succession was received. A salute of 101 guns was fired and offices closed for five days. Mourning is being observed.

KURUNDWAD.

At a meeting assembled in Vishnoos' Temple in Kurundwad, presided over by Mr. Koneradi, Pleader, profound regret was expressed for the death of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The Chief of Kurundwad, Senior, attended and expressed his cordial sympathy. All offices and schools have been closed for five days.

JAMBUSAR.

On the alarming news of the sudden demise of Her Majesty the Queen reaching this town, work was stopped all over the town. Signs of deep mourning were manifest everywhere. The Town-Municipality at once called a pecial general meeting which unanimously carried a resolution expressing their extreme regret for the painful occurrence and their condolence and sympathy with the members of the Royal household.

In the evening the townsmen of their own accord assembled together in a public meeting held in the Court premises, under the presidentship of Mr. Palmer, the Assistant Collector of the District. Not a single caste and creed was unrepresented. They offered their last tribute to their venerable mother Her Majesty the Queen Empress by fitting eulogies. A brief biographical sketch of the Queen Empress was delivered in apt terms fitting the occasion. The meeting with one voice passed a resolution expressive of deep regret and sympathy and condolence. The President was requested to forward a letter of condolence to the Collector, Broach, for transmission to the proper destination."

GOA.

The inhabitants of this country, as well as the British subjects at Mormagoa, have been deeply touched by the death of the Queen and Empress of India, and a great number of Catholics are to be seen at Church, praying for the repose of the soul of one who was beloved by all and whose loss is greatly deplored.

BANSDA.

On hearing the melancholy news of the demise of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, a gloom of sadness spread over the Durbar as well as the whole town. His Highness Maha Rana Shri Pratap Singhji expressed his profound sorrow for the melancholy event, and ordered all offices, schools, as well as shops in the town, to be closed. The Diamond Jubilee Agricultural show which was to be held on January 25th, has been postponed, and Basant Panchami Durbar is not to take place. The Durbar and the town is in mourning and a message of condolence has been sent by H. H. the Raja Saheb to the Royal Family at home through the Agent to H. E. the Governor at Surat.

DHARAMPUR STATE.

The sad news of the unexpected death of Her Majesty the Empress of India reached Dharampur State on Wednesday morning, and at once His Highness the Maharajah Sahib ordered all offices, schools and shops to be closed for three days, and His Highness called a special Durbar. At 3 p.m. on Wednesday all the officers and gentlemen of the town came to the Durbar Hall, and soon after Prince Buldevjee, the younger brother to His Highness gave a Lecture on behalf of His Highness, touching the life of Queen Victoria.

BROACH.

The Parsee Anjuman assembled on Saturday at the 'Jamshedbag' to express their sincere and heartfelt grief at the death of their beloved Empress Victoria, and resolved to send a respectful message of condolence and sympathy to the bereaved Royal Family on the loss sustained by the whole Empire.

PALANPUR.

The Hindu and Mohomedan Agency and Imperial Police Officials assembled at their respective temples in the Police lines this Sunday morning and offered prayers to the Almighty to keep in eternal peace the soul of her Most Gracious Majesty. The principal State Officers also joined in the service.

PALITANA.

H. H. Sir Mansinghji, K.C.S.I., Thakore Saheb of Palitana, at a public meeting called to express regret at the demise of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, said:—

Gentlemen,—The gloom that prevails on the faces of all assembled bears ample testimony to the fact that this sad event has effected the hearts of all. This is an event which is unique in the annals of the world, for never before has there been such simultaneous mourning on the death of a sovereign.

Her reign covers nearly a period of sixty-four years. The noble examples which she set as a ruler are without precedent. Her love and sympathy for her subjects in India, for the rulers of the Native States and their subjects, were universally known and appreciated. And it is because this that all India has looked up on her as a mother. It is but natural, therefore that universal gloom should prevail, for this is a national loss. During her long life she experienced both joy and sorrow. As a virtuous consort, mother, ruler, and as a Sovereign, in whose territories the sun never sets, she has presented examples without parallel from time to time of her noble virtues, love, evenhanded justice in high principles of constitutional limited monarchy. By these examples she has attracted to herself the loyalty and devotion of her subjects and of the rulers of the native states. Compare the almost chaotic state of India before the advent of the English people in India with India's present condition, particularly during the regime of the deceased Empress—and how deeply indebted are we for undisturbed peace, ever growing prosperity, excellent administration of justice, and unquestioned safety of life. The present event has thrown the members of the Royal family in deep mourning. We hope, therefore that our subjects will heartily co-operate with us in expressing our condolence and sympathy with them. We have published a Jahernama to-day as to how mourning should be observed and we feel sure that our instructions will be carried out to their fullest extent by our subjects.

MAHUDHA.

Intelligence of the Queen's death was received at Mahudha with the sincerest public sorrow. An open-air meeting of three thousand Hindu and Mahomedan inhabitants was held on Thursday, Mr. Desaibhai Kalidas presiding. It was resolved to communicate to the Royal family the heartfelt sympathy and condolence of the town people and to offer prayers for the peace of the soul of her late Majesty. All the schools and the bazar were closed.

SAVANTVADI.

At a mass meeting presided over by his Highness the car Desai it was unanimously resolved to send the following message to his Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and the Royal family through His Excellency the Viceroy:—The Inhabitants of this ancient and loyal State share in the deep and universal sorrow caused by the death of ner Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, and respectfully offer their sincere condolences to his Most Gracious Majesty and the Royal family in their bereavement.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S ACCESSION.

PROCLAMATION IN INDIA.

BOMBAY'S CEREMONIAL.

The accession to the throne of His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward the Seventh, King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India was on Saturday afternoon officially proclaimed at Governmental head quarters all over British India. The ceremony in Bombay took place at the Town Hall, where from the steps, the Sheriff of the City, Mr. James McDonald read the proclamation and his Majesty's declaration that he was determined to be a constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, to a large gathering of civil and military officers, foreign consuls and the general public. The intimation that the proclamation would be read had been issued only that morning and while there was a great assemblage of all sections of the community there would undoubtedly have been a considerably greater gathering had there been time for the notice of the ceremony to become more generally known. The ceremonial was brief but powerfully impressive. The Sheriff stood on the top of the steps surrounded by a notable gathering of officers in brilliant uniforms. Gold lace and decorations shone resplendently, strong shafts of light from the westering sun falling full upon dress and distinctions. A streak of red cloth ran down the steps, cleaving the crowd and on each side of this path the public was massed, Natives and Europeans side by side and filling up with most picturesque detail the whole of the space of the broad entrance way to the Hall. In the road, at the foot of this living hill detachments of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry and the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers were drawn up as a guard of honour facing the Sheriff. Each detachment had its band and its standard and the white uniforms of the one contrasted vividly with the khaki regimentals of the native troops. Above and behind all hung the flag waiting to be hoisted to the full.

Among the brilliant throng gathered round the Sheriff were :—

His Excellency Lord Northcote, Governor of Bombay; Sir Charles Ollivant, Senior Member of the Governor's Council; Sir Antony Patrick Macdonell, President, Famine Commission; the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay; the Right Rev. James MacArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay; H. E. the Rear-Admiral, D. H. Bosanquet, Naval Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station; Captain W. S. Goodridge, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine; the Hon'ble Mr. James Monteath, C. S. I., Member of the Governor's Council; the Hon'ble Mr. F. A. Nicholson, C. I. E.; and the Hon'ble Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, C. S. I., Members of the Famine Commission; Sir Jamsetji Jeejeeboy, Bart.; the Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. T. Candy; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe; the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Whitworth and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar; Mr. W. T. Morison, Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial and Legislative Departments; the Hon'ble Mr. John Tate, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; Lala S. Sunderlal, Dewan of Kisanghad, Member of the Famine Commission; Mr. R. C. Butler, Secretary to the Famine Commission; Herr Von Szillas, Consul-General for Austro-Hungary; Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Consul-General for Persia; Don Pompey D. Cassio, Consul-General for Spain and Acting Consul for the Netherlands; Mr. C. H. B. Forbes Consul for Siam; Mr. J. De Courcy Atkins, Secretary to Government, Educational, General, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments; Mr. S. Rebsch, President of the Municipality and Chairman of the Bombay Improvement Trust; Mr. R. J. C. Lord, Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments; Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; the Hon'ble Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General; Dr. E. F. Underwood, Liberian Consul; Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government; Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Commissioner of Police; Professor Haffkine, C. I. E., Lieutenant Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary to Lord Northcote; Lieutenant Colonel A. H. Callwell Commanding R.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel B. M. Blennerhassett, R.A.M.C., Principal Medical Officer; Colonel W. H. Riddell, Assistant Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Eccles, Commanding Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, I.M.S.; Lieutenant-Colonel W. F. Cahusac, Commanding the 21st Regiment, Bombay Infantry; Captain Grant, R.N.; Prince Samatsingji of Palitana; Major C. B. Mayne, Commanding R. E.; Major F. T. T. Fowle, R. A., Ordnance Officer; Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Mitchell, commanding the Second Bombay Grenadiers; Major W. E. Jennings, I. M. S.; Major T. D. Collis-Barry, I. M. S.; Khan Bahadur Muncherji Cawasji Murzban, C. I. E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality; Major W. B. Bannerman, I. M. S., in charge Parel Laboratory; Mr. Hormusji Oursetji Coorlawalla, Collector of Income-tax; Mr. Jehanghir Dossabhoy Framji; Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, C. I. E.; Mr. M. R. Jardin; Major A. K. Leslie, B. V. A.; Major Parkinson of the Welsh Regiment; Colonel R. S. Brown, B. V. R.; Mr. J. Leask, Acting Health Officer, Bombay Municipality; Mr. H. N. Alexander; Mr. K. G. Desai, Executive Engineer, Presidency; Captain H. F. Darell-Brown of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Captain S. M. Edwardes, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain W. Marriott-Dodington, Oxfordshire L.I. Captain F. L. Vincent, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General; Captain M. D. Wood and Captain James, Aides-de-Camp to Lord Northcote; Captain G. Lamb, I. M. S., of the Plague Research Laboratory; Captain J. H. McDonald, I. M. S., Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General, Mr. W. Lane, Deputy-Sheriff; Lieutenants A. R. Hampden, L. E. S. Ward, C. J. Mitchell, B. H. Shaw, Dillon and L. W. D. Everett; Mr. T. J. Strangman, Mr. J. P. Watson, Mr. S. W. Chart, Mr. Rustomji Merwanji Patel, Second Judge, Small Causes Court; Mr. Limji N. Banaji, Mr. A. Bland, the Rev. E. S. Hall, Chaplain Colaba Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, Mr. F. C. Brewin, Mr. A. R. King, Mr. J. Moir, Captain T. A. Savage, B. V. R.; Lieutenant Stapleton, R. N., Lieutenants Phillips and Wilkinson of the B. V. R.; Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. L. J. Robertson, Mr. R. G. C. Westbrook, Shipping Master; Mr. Dossabhoy Edulji Albless, Mr. R Taylor, Mr. J. N. Antia, Mr. N. N. Saher, Mr. Merwanji N. Wadia and others.

The English guard-of-honour consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, with band and one King's Colour, was drawn up under Captain Carter to the right of the steps of the Town Hall; and to the left paraded a hundred rank-and-file of the Second Bombay Grenadiers with band and regimental colours, under the command of Captain Lock. A large mounted force of the police guarded the roadways.

The Governor, Lord Northcote, arrived shortly before five o'clock being accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Owen, Captain Wood and Captain James.

The ceremony was fixed for five o'clock and at the time appointed the Sheriff accompanied by his Excellency the Governor advanced to the head of the steps and in a clear voice read the proclamation and Royal declaration. The reading was highly impressive, every word being clearly and deliberately uttered and the full importance of its meaning being brought out. Especially impressive was the Sheriff's pronouncement of the King's most noble and manly words, I am fully determined to be a Constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word and as long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people. The proclamation was read as follows :—

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward: We, therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of her late Majesty's Privy Council, with numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward is now by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward VII with long and happy years to reign over us. Given at the Court at St. James's this 23rd day of January in the year of Our Lord 1901.

At the conclusion of the proclamation the troops presented arms.

THE ROYAL DECLARATION.

The Sheriff then said: The following declaration has been made by his Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., Emperor of India :—

YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESSES, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN. This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother the Queen, and I know how deeply you, the whole nation, and I think, I may say, the whole world, sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained. I need hardly say that my constant endeavour will be always to walk in her footsteps in undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me. I am fully determined to be a Constitutional Sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, as long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people. I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever to be lamented great and wise father, who by universal consent, is, I think, deservedly known by the name of Albert the Good, and I desire that his name should stand alone. In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the Nation to support me in the arduous duty which now devolves upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life.

GOD SAVE THE KING AND EMPEROR, cried the Sheriff as he concluded the reading and at the same instant the flag was hoisted and floated out from the top of the staff.

The troops at the same time gave a Royal Salute, the bands playing the National Anthem.

Then came a short pause until His Excellency the Governor in a clear voice called for three cheers for his Most Gracious Majesty. Hats were raised and, led by the troops, the cheers were most heartily and loyally given and the brief, but auspicious and memorable ceremony, was over.

MEETING OF ELPHINSTONIANS.

THE QUEEN AND THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

A MEETING of the present and past students of the Elphinstone College was held on Saturday evening in the Hall of the College for expressing their sorrow on the deaths of her Majesty the Queen Empress of India, and the late Mr. Justice Ranade. There was a large attendance of the Elphinstonians. On the motion of Mr. C. H. Setalwad, Mr. W. H. Sharp, Principal of the College, was called to the chair.

THE LATE QUEEN EMPRESS.

Mr. Sharp, said that this meeting of past and present Elphinstonians was originally called to give them an opportunity of collectively expressing their sympathy on the death of the most distinguished Elphinstonian the late Mr. Justice Ranade. Since his death, however, they in common with all the citizens of the British Empire had sustained a sudden and far reaching loss in the death of her most gracious Majesty whose name had so long been associated with that of England. It was therefore thought fitting that they should take advantage of the meeting called for that afternoon to pass a further resolution with reference to that most melancholy event. They could hardly conceal from themselves that in the ordinary course of nature the life and the reign of Queen Victoria could not last much longer. But the news of her illness was unexpected and the interval which elapsed between that and the end was so great that after all when the shock came it did not find them practically unprepared. But even now when they could realise that her name and authority had become so familiar with everything constitutional, it was difficult to realise that she had disappeared from the scene for ever, and that the familiar face had vanished and her august sovereignty must in due course be replaced. Under these painful circumstances all over the world not only Englishmen but men of many races and nationalities had been meeting in order to express their sorrow and sympathy, and in order that they might take their share in this lawful duty. He called upon Professor Wilkinson to propose a resolution, expressing their sorrow on the death of the Queen. Professor Wilkinson proposed "That this meeting of Elphinstonians past and present begs to record its profound sorrow for the death of H. M. the Queen Empress Victoria whose benign and sympathetic rule, whose virtues and whose noble life, all devoted to the promotion of the welfare of her empire, endeared her to all her subjects and contributed to their progress and enlightenment.

He said that under the beneficial rule of Her Majesty for over half a century all classes of her subjects had prospered, and had rightly attributed their wealth, their progress and their prosperity to the golden reign of Queen Victoria, through which they had now passed. Their sorrow was perhaps mitigated by the thought of the undying fame that must be hers. One felt at these times that every public expression of sympathy must be welcome to those who were nearest and dearest to her Majesty, as evincing the reverence and esteem in which all classes of her subjects held the Queen. The spontaneity of the feeling that had been evoked throughout her empire exhibited how sincerely everyone felt that the Queen had the welfare of every part of her wide dominion at heart. She had endeared herself to all classes by her sympathy in their misfortunes and her ever ready graciousness.

Mr. N. V. Gokhale in seconding the proposition said that the beneficient rule of Her Majesty had affected the material condition of this country in various directions. During her ever memorable reign the progress made in the departments of science learning and education was remarkable. Her Majesty was entitled to their everlasting gratitude for the interest she evinced in the welfare of India, one of the innumerable instances of her interest being the memorable proclamation of 1857.

The resolution was put to the vote and passed in silence.

THE LATE MR. JUSTICE RANADE.

The President at the outset read a telegram from the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta from Calcutta expressing his sorrow and sympathy in the death of Mr. Justice Ranade. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandravarkar moved that the Elphinstonians past and present in meeting assembled beg, to record their deep sentiments of regret at the death of Mr. Justice Mahadeo Govind Ranade M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. in whom the country in general and educated classes in particular have lost a most profound and sincere and sympathetic friend of Indian students and most enlightened and ardent patriot; (2) That the following letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Ranade.

Madam, we the undersigned Elphinstonians past and present in meeting assembled beg to approach you in the midst of the very severe affliction which has befallen you, with this expression of our deep regret at the death of your husband, Mr. Justice Ranade. In offering to you our most sincere condolences and sympathies, we feel that while the country has lost in him one of its best sons, one whose profound scholarship, many, sided activity no less than the noble simplicity of his life earned for him the gratitude and respect of his countrymen the Elphinstonians in particular, have lost in him the best of their class, who was regarded by one and all of them as one whose private and public life, whose eminent virtues and devotion to all that was calculated to promote healthy progress, afforded a most inspiring ideal of duty and life to all his countrymen, high and low alike. Madam, on this occasion, when you are plunged in deep sorrow, it may afford you some consolation to find that the whole country mourns with you, and irreparable loss as is the loss which we all and you in particular have suffered, your husband has left behind him the memory of a good and great life, of valuable services rendered to the country, a memory which we are sure will be ever most dearly cherished by his countrymen.

In moving the resolution, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar said:—Brother Elphinstonians, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Melancholy as was the occasion which led us a week ago to think of calling this meeting for the purpose of recording our expression of deep regret at the death of Mr. Justice Ranade, it has been rendered still more melancholy by the fact that within a few days of that sad event the whole Empire has been plunged into grief by the universally lamented death of Queen-Empress Victoria. Those of us who took part in 1897 in the celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of her Gracious Majesty by the Elphinstonians in this very place cannot have forgotten the very learned speech delivered by Mr. Justice Ranade on the occasion. With his usual felicity of expression he spoke of her Majesty as a Sovereign who more than any other sovereign of the past or the present represented in herself—both as woman and as a ruler—the two virtues of "love and order" and had thereby endeared herself to all her subjects. It is a melancholy coincidence that within the interval of a week

we have not lost a Sovereign of whom we have been accustomed to think and speak as our Queen-Mother—so great a hold had she upon the hearts of her subjects—of her, who, in spite of the dark days of the Mutiny, conferred on India the blessings of higher education by establishing Universities in her Indian Empire—and we have lost one who is unanimously regarded as the best product of that Education. Mr. Ranade was undoubtedly the Premier of Graduates—the best Elphinstonian—and there is no one among our educated men either of the present or of the past or of the present with whom we can compare him unless we go back to the portico of the past century and think of Professor Bal Shastri Zambekar, the first native Professor appointed to a Chair in this Institution. Those who knew Professor Zambekar—men like Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengallee, who were his pupils—spoke of him as a man of brilliant parts and many-sided activities, simple and kind; but he died too early at the age of 34 to enable any one to form a correct measure of what he might have been had he lived longer. Mr. Justice Ranade stands prominent and pre-eminent among us, and his labours in the different departments of life, the life he imparted to healthy institutions, the enthusiasm he inspired in others, and the serene and steady activity with which he worked to promote the cause of progress have made a lasting impression on our memories and it will be long before we see his like again. What ought to interest and instruct us Elphinstonians most in his life is this that, having been nurtured in this institution and been associated with it during some of the earlier years of his life, he carried with him in his private and public life the best and the highest of its influence and worked throughout life as a true Elphinstonian should. He was throughout life a student "in the correct sense of the term." There is a kind of study which hungers for and seeks knowledge, in a "dilettante spirit." In that case study becomes a sort of intellectual dissipation. But Mr. Justice Ranade not only sought knowledge eagerly but he mastered it, was not mastered by it—and he utilised it in the service of his country. He has left us a noble example in that respect. His activities were many sided and he sacrificed his health, physically strong though he was, in working for his country. We cannot indeed approach that wide and all embracing ideal of life and duty which he succeeded in realising, but we can at all events learn something from it and try to aspire higher in the performance of those duties which we are called upon to perform as citizens of the State and members of society.

Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy in seconding the resolution said that there were many who where better acquainted with the qualities of head and heart of Mr. Justice Ranade than he was, and who had better opportunities of judging his virtues public and private. His claim, therefore, for standing there was that he yielded to none in the respect and admiration in which the deceased gentleman was generally held. The loss caused by his death was a national one. Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees and all looked upon him as one of their best citizens, and they all deeply mourned his loss. The Elphinstonians had lost in him one of its brightest, if not the brightest, jewel. He was a many sided man, and as a Judge as a lawyer an Historian as social reformer, the late Mr. Ranade was prominently successful.

Mr. Pandharinath Kashinath Telang in supporting the proposition said that Mr. Ranade was the fountain spring and source of all activities—social, political and educational, which had marked the progress of western culture in India. During the latter part of the last century he was the founder and great supporter of the Social Conference. He was a great political thinker, and was known to be the best friend and adviser of the student class.

The proposition was carried in silence.

Mr. D. E. Wacha moved that a committe be appointed to collect subscriptions for a portrait of Mr. Justice Ranade to be presented to the college library and said:—

In moving it, he observed that individuals and public bodies, publicists and other miscellaneous organisations, each and all, have in turn paid tribute to the stirling worth of the late Mr. Justice Ranade. The subject may well be said to have been exhausted. Hardly anything remains to be said which was unsaid before. His judicial independence and learning, his intellectual strength, his many-sided activities, his reforming zeal and earnestness, and above all his benignity and nobility of soul, all these have already been done ample justice to. But standing as I am in this hall at the present moment, I may claim the privilege of being the only person who was Mr. Ranade's junior contemporary in Elphinstone College. I was a fresh man then, while he was in his second year. But the germs of those great qualities which later on became so developed and which had been turned in after life to so many useful and practical purposes, were fully discernable even in his academic career. His thirst for knowledge was unbounded. We younger men used to be wrapt in admiration at his indefatigable industry, his capacious memory, and his great powers of observation and thinking. He read massive tomes and assimilated their contents with a rapidity which was indeed astonishing. The scenes which were so familiar to me and others in the College Library in those halcyon days of our youth are ever fresh in my memory and never can be blotted out. Listless at all that was going round him, we would find him either intently absorbed in writing his weekly essay, or reading aloud his Grote and Gibbon, his Hume and Macaulay, his Locke and Hamilton, and the rest of the standard authorities which to us fresh men were such a terrible bugbear to master. He was first in everything and first he has ever since remained in rank in the intellectual aristocracy of the land.

The principals and professors, Dr. Harkness and Sir Alexander Grant, Professors Hughlings and Sinclair, considered him as one who was destined to make his mark in the public life of this great city and achieve the highest distinction. Thus the promises of the youth have been more than verified by the many brilliant performances with which we are now so familiar. In the Indian intellectual galaxy Mr. Ranade shone steadily as a fixed star of unsual radiance. He seemed unapproachable. And to me the extinction of so lustrous a star of the first magnitude appears as if we were going to have an eclipse. All seems dark.

Mr. Padhaye in seconding the proposition said that there was every reason to expect that the Elphinstonians would try their best to make this movement a success, and they ought to have a splendid portrait of Mr. Justice Ranade, such as would inspire every one to follow in his footsteps, and to initate his noble example. The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Hookinala a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is impossible to influence votes in Bombay by means of meetings and speeches. Nor do Municipal affairs, nor the opinions of the candidates matter much. The only effective method is canvassing. But canvassing here bears no resemblance to canvassing in England, where caste and creed are not obstacles to be overcome. Furthermore some will not promise their votes till they have seen all the candidates in the field. As an antidote against this sound principle the great majority promise their votes on the principle of "first come, first served." No attempt is made by the electorate, to choose men according to their merits. I do believe the ratepayers would vote for the most rabid anti-ratepayer if only he called first for their votes. Loud complaints have already been made by people regarding corruption, impersonation and raising the dead to life again. Under these circumstances I would appeal for votes on qualifications. As for me I will only say that I have endeavoured to acquaint myself with Municipal problems in Bombay, and that I shall do my duty as councillor to the best of my ability and energy.—Yours, &c.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

NORTH AFRICANS FOR RHODESIAN MINES.

SERIOUS FIGHT AT BEIRA.

Beira, Jan. 4.—The German liner Hertezog has arrived with 136 Abyssinian and Somales on board for work in the Rhodesian mines. On the passage the natives had been told by the firemen on board that they would have to work in chains, and they consequently refused to land.

The overseer therefore called two Portuguese police on board to arrest the ringleader, but they were attacked and maltreated. A large body of police then boarded the steamer. They were assisted by Portuguese soldiers and by the passengers. The natives had barricaded themselves on the foredeck, and a serious fight ensued lasting for an hour.

The Portuguese got the upper hand, but nine of the police were wounded, and one Somali was killed and 25 were wounded. Fifty were found on board, but, the remainder are missing, having jumped over board.—Reuter.

THE 8th, 24th, and 27th Bombay Regiments of Infantry are permitted to carry "British East Africa" on their colours in recognition of their services there from 1809.

THERE have been no further raids by Waziris during the last few days, but a special vigilance is maintained by the troops and the Border Police on blockade duty. The tribesmen are still showing reluctance to pay up the fine, but this is only what was expected in spite of the promises by the Maliks. The blockade will be a tedious business, but must be continued firmly if good results are to be obtained.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

FIFTH SITTING.

ON Saturday the Famine Commission sat again in the Council Hall of the Secretariat, Sir Anthony Macdonnell presiding.

THE FAMINE IN GUJARAT.

EVIDENCE OF MR. REBSCH.

Mr. S. Rebsch, President of the Bombay Corporation and Chairman of the City Improvement Trust, appeared to give evidence. He said that during the famine he was Superintending Engineer in the Northern Division which he joined in the middle of November 1899. There were then a few relief works in Ahmedabad and Broach and they were just commenced in Kaira and in the Panch Mahals. Broach was the most distressed district because there was an absolute failure of crops. In Ahmedabad there is a certain amount of cultivation possible by means of irrigation, but there was nearly a complete failure of crops in Ahmedabad. In Kaira similarly there is a great deal of well irrigation and in the Mahals in places they had got some kharif crops, but the rabi was an entire failure. He had not actual charge of any of the works but exercised a general supervision.

The President: What were your relations with the Commissioner of the Division? What was the character of the subordination if that be the proper word in connection with yourself and the Commissioner of the Division?—Well, I must state first of all that the Commissioner of the Division was a very great personal friend of mine. I don't know whether that would affect our relations; but our arrangement was that I was to consult with him on every point.

Had you authority to order the commencement of works or alter the task or rate of wages independently of the Commissioner of the Division?—No.

In every one of these respects you did not consider you had authority to act on your own initiative?—No.

In regard to what matters did you exercise independence as to relief works without consulting the Commissioner?—In regard to such general details of management as I thought required modification I issued orders on my own initiative.

Can you illustrate your answer by giving one or two instances in which you exercised authority independently of the Commissioner?—I want to know what the character of the circumstances were in which you exercised independent authority?—At one period it was thought necessary to give special exemption to weakly persons. The establishment carrying on the works I thought was not such as could be given any latitude, and in that case I ordered that the weakly persons should be formed into gangs and be given normal rates of wages, while doing but nominal tasks.

The President: That is a very important point. You found after inspection that there were certain persons whose physique did not enable them to earn proper wages by the system then prevailing on the works?—Quite so.

And having in view the main object of famine relief, namely the preservation of their health, you formed them into infirm gangs and you decided the tasks suitable to their capacity to perform and regulated the wages they were to receive?—Quite so.

Did you ever reduce the minimum wage on your own motion?—No, never. I did not consider that as falling within me functions.

Did you consider any alteration of the tasks as falling within your functions?—Yes, to a certain extent; but not to be carried out on my own initiative. For instance, I considered that the tasks that were originally set were neither suitable nor logical and I devised task tables of my own, which I submitted to Government through the Commissioner with my opinions and they were eventually adopted with slight modifications.

If the Commissioner had differed with you and declined to forward your proposals to Government would you have considered yourself justified in asking him to forward them and let them take their chance?—Well, no such thing occurred in practice, but if I thought the matter of sufficient weight I should probably have asked him to send them on with any remarks he chose to make.

Witness described the establishment on the relief works and said that in regard to the lower subordinates they were very hard pressed to get suitable men. They had to go into the market and get what they could. All measuring work had to be done by people who had no previous experience of the work and these men were not always found reliable. There was great trouble with them.

The President: And to that may probably be attributed to some extent the complaint of the labourers that they were not properly paid?—Certainly to some extent. Witness in reply to further questions said that when the works were opened they did not anticipate the great numbers that subsequently came. The earliest forecasts put down 200,000 people as requiring relief for the whole of Gujerat, but the number exceeded 400,000. Government advertised very largely for subordinates for the works and the applications for employment were referred to Superintending Engineers of Divisions and they passed on the applicants to the Executive Engineers. In regard to mistries and measurers every Executive Engineer made his own arrangements.

As Superintending Engineer, witness did not make out a list of applicants, for employment as subordinate officials on the work in anticipation of a rush.

The President: We found it of very great use in Northern India to make out a list of young men who had gone through a University course and we managed to get many useful men in that way.

Witness in reply to further questions said, that on the test works payment was by results subject to a maximum which was 25 per cent. over the maximum code wage. When he arrived in the district he immediately made a tour and found that the people then, to a considerable extent, showed signs of emaciation. He did not notice any wandering in November, but in December there was a great deal. The emaciated people were not the ordinary labouring classes, but, were the village parasites and agricultural labourers. In Gujerat every village supports a large number of hangers on who perform certain services for which they are paid by the people. As soon as the villagers began to feel the pinch the hangers on no longer received these payments. In the districts, where the famine largely prevailed, namely, Broach, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Ahmedabad test works were begun much earlier than in Surat and Thana. There was not any unnecessary delay in converting test works into relief works in the Northern Division so far as he knew. He did not think that payment by results was enforced anywhere in Ahmedabad by the end of December; but in Kaira and the Panch Mahals payment by results was enforced until the beginning of March.

RELIEF MEASURES IN BROACH AND KAIRA.

In Broach the code task system was enforced from the middle of December. In Kaira and the Panch Mahals the test work system or payment by results was modified in January by the addition of kitchens for dependents and children in consequence of observations as to the condition of the people. This was done by the Collector. In February there was a great increase of numbers on the works in Kaira, this being primarily due to the fact that Government had decreased the wage earnable in the Broach district. There was immigration into Kaira from the Broach Collectorate.

The President: The number of persons on the works in the Kaira District was 13,000 in November, 12,000 in December, and 15,000 in January, but it rushed up to 51,000 in February. You say the explanation of that is that owing to certain administrative arrangements in the Broach district the people left the Broach works and came to the Kaira works?—Quite so. Witness added that he was in Broach in the early part of February and in Kaira in the latter part of that month.

Did you notice on the Kaira works any emaciation or disorganization?—I did, Sir. There was a considerable number of people in a very low condition.

Were any special steps taken to meet that condition of things?—I suggested to the Commissioner the immediate abandonment of the payment by results system and the adoption of the code task system. That was carried out immediately.

And that I presume may to some extent explain the increase of the number on the works from 51,000 at the end of February to 69,000 at the end of March. That would be partly the reason and also there would be increased distress?—Witness: I don't think there was a great increase in distress, but in the early days a great many Kaira people migrated to the Broach works where the code task system was in force and when the conditions were made somewhat stringent by Government in Broach these people to a large extent went back to Kaira, where there was no restriction of the kind prevalent in Broach. The conversion of the payment by results system to the code task system also encouraged the people to come to the works.

Did you find they were disposed to do more or less work than entitled them to the minimum wage?—Under the payment by results they got very little, but when the code task was introduced I think there was a general inclination to do the whole of the task to qualify them for the normal wage. There was no contumacy in Gujerat. The people did as much as they could.

Answering further questions witness said that under the system of payment by results the people could not earn up to the minimum wage under the code system. The reason was that the Kaira people had never been accustomed to work. They belonged to a very rich country and life had been very easy for them. First of all added the witness, there was inability to labour and then I think this payment by results system led the subordinate staff to consider that the labourers were in a way contractors. They were told they could work and it would be measured and paid for, but there was no direct urging of the people to do definite quantities of work every day.

If you had had a stronger establishment and men of a more reliable stamp the Kaira people wouldprobably have been induced by graduated tasks to work up to the proper amount?—Precisely.

From your experience you are not disposed to condemn the payment by results system, given a proper and reliable establishment?—Then, I think payment by results might answer but at the same time I doubt whether in any famine it would be possible to get a sufficient number of the class of men required to handle the people.

The President: Very likely in Bombay. From all we have heard it is especially difficult in Bombay.—Witness: Very difficult.

Was there any necessity to reduce the minimum wage in Kaira from twelve to nine chittacks?—I don't think so in my time. I left in April. I think the majority of them were getting the normal wage. In regard to the Panch Mahals the position was rendered difficult by the existence of a very large number of Bhils. Witness had always heard that there was a great difference between the Panch Mahal Bhils and those of Khandesh. The Panch Mahals was an undulating country and the Bhils had there settled down to cultivation.

What was the difficulty in regard to them?—There were great complaints about their laziness, their disinclination to do any work at all. They wanted an income of a very small sum, one anna a day, I think. They were capable of picking up jungle products and such like helps to their living and Government sanctioned a special scale for them—a light task and a minimum wage of one anna. They had a very great disinclination to come to the works even on those terms. With the price of grain ruling at the time, the one anna a day would buy one pound of grain. About the end of March the death rate rose from 9 per mille to 54 per mille per mensem. The Broach works attracted the Kaira people because the code task system was in force there and in February Government reduced the rate by 25 per cent because the number on the works was more than 15 per cent of the ordinary population of the district. Mr. Monteath visited the works in February and thought that relief was being overdone. The effect was to drive a number of people off the Broach works. A small number went to the south of the Narbudda but the greater part went to the north, to Kaira.

THE INCREASE OF MORTALITY.

The President: After this reduction there was considerable wandering about and considerable mortality. I notice there was a great rise in mortality. May we associate that mortality with the administrative action taken?—I am not prepared to say that would be the natural inference.

The President: There may be some connection. I don't say it is an inevitable connection; but seeing the figures of the mortality, it has suggested itself to me.

Witness: It might be a factor in the business.

I notice that the administration also provided for an increase in charitable relief, for the numbers on charitable relief increased from 19,000 to 24,000. That may be also due to the greater stringency on the system on the works?—Quite so.

In Ahmedabad, witness added, a very high percentage of the people earned the full normal rate of pay. In Gujerat there was no malingering, such as was visible in the Deccan districts. In Gujerat there was also the difference that whole families came to the works. They were completely stricken.

The President: I have always heard that up to this year Gujerat was a most prosperous part of the Presidency?—Quite the most.

There was no scarcity in 1897?—No, except in the Panch Mahals to a small extent.

The year 1898 was not very bad and yet they seem to have completely collapsed on the occurrence of the crop failure 1899. How can you explain that?—I think it is due to two things. There had been indifferent crops for three or four years before 1899 and in 1899 there was a complete failure. Secondly, Gujerat produces only a fraction of the food required for the population. It is a very rich country. It raises cotton, wheat, oil seeds and such like produce which is almost entirely exports. The ryots receive in return money so that they do not possess the stores of food that they have in the Deccan. The money apparently goes more quickly out of their pockets than the reserves of grain do out of the grain pits of the Deccan ryot.

The President: I have seen various statements which seem to indicate that in the minds of the authorities there was not until a considerable time had elapsed a conviction that the necessity for relief in these four Gujarati Districts was imminent and undoubted. Am I wrong in gathering the impression that the authorities before launching out on a liberal scale of relief wanted to be convinced that relief was necessary and that they were not convinced up to December or January?—I think there was a feeling of that kind.

Where that feeling existed it naturally would suggest the institution of certain rigid tests to ascertain the existence of want before steps were taken to relieve it?—I don't think there was any delay in taking steps.

I don't say that. But where doubt existed as to the reality of distress it necessarily suggested the propriety of ascertaning whether distress did exist or not before large measures of relief were instituted and that may explain the rigidity of the tests that were enforced in Gujerat?—

Witness: There was I think a tendency on the part of the administration to question the rigidity of tests enforced because the numbers kept on increasing in a part of the country which was supposed to be beyond all chance of famine.

The President: Quite so, that was the impression that I gathered from the papers which I have seen. In point of fact from the statement you have made to-day, distress and the necessity for relieving it did exist, although the authorities were not quite alive to it?—Undoubtedly.

And consequently the result is that the enforcement of tests at a time when the institution of a liberal measure of relief was called for did impose upon the people a harder strain than if the authorities had known the true facts, they would have subjected them to?—The rigidity of relief tests was only increased to my knowledge in Broach, where the numbers at the time were the highest.

The mortality rose so high as to suggest that relief was not distributed in Guzerat with the liberality which the circumstances of the case required. Either that conclusion seems to be indicated or there must have been mistakes in the administration of relief that led to lamentable results?

Witness: There is another fact, if I may suggest it and that is that the people concerned are a very soft race. They have always been so exceedingly well off that the denial of luxuries to them was a serious matter.

The President: That is an important explanation. The conditions of life in Gujerat were such as to unfit the people to meet this strain of want?—Quite so.

The cultivator and the inhabitant of the Deccan who leads a hardier life was able to resist a pressure to which the inhabitants of Gujerat succumbed?—Yes.

Their succumbing early is due to that cause rather than to any shortcomings on the part of the administration?—I saw no shortcomings in the administration. Perhaps I speak with bias, but I think the relief afforded was liberal; it was timely, but the Gujerati was not accustomed to work. The people affected had never done a day's work in their lives. They were people who always kept servants and therefore it may be that the whole system of relief may have been defective for people of this kind.

The President: I don't want to surprise you into any admission whatever, but I understood you to say that the Administration did not believe in the existence of distress at a time when, as we know from subsequent facts, distress did exist. That is so?—Yes.

That is what I mean by the shortcomings of the Administration. I don't mean to assert that there were short camps; or to infer anything more than seemed to follow from your own evidence. The effect of your evidence, I take to be that the authorities did not perceive or admit the necessity of establishing a liberal policy of relief at an earlier date?—Quite so.

Replying Mr. Nicholson witness in reference to the reduction of the rate of wages on the Broach works and its effect in driving many people away said the Administration Considered that the people were resorting to the works not because of necessity for relief but because gaving no agricultural employment the relief work was handy to their homes. In other words it was decided to introduce a distance test and for that purpose large relief works where normal wages could be earned were introduced south of the Nerbudda, Twenty-five per cent. of the people on the Broach works were immigrants from Baroda and steps were taken to have them deported to the native state.

By Mr. Bourdillon: The mortality in the Panch Mahals was great, but he had least knowledge of that part.

The aboriginals in the Panch Mahals were not willing to come on the works and died in their villages?—Yes.

The immigrants, from Native state witness added, were in a very bad condition when they came on the works and would increase the mortality. He suggested increase of payment and also long before it was adopted a modification of the system of payment by results to task work with a minimum.

You found when the wages were reduced that many people left the works on the ground that they couldn't live there?—That undoubtedly was the case. There was a general dislocation. People who had been established on one set of works wandered off to other districts where neither works nor establishments were ready for them and therefore there was complete dislocation of the whole arrangements for relief.

The President: And that exodus was due to the reduction of wages?—Yes, but that was only in Broach. In the case of the Bhils the special rate had the effect of giving them more pay than they had before.

In reply to further questions witness said that as the mortality rose he quite contemplated the possible outbreak of cholera. There was, however, no arrangement for drafting the people from the large works in smaller bodies to village works, but looking at the past it would be most desirable to do that in future. A greater establishment would, however, be necessary than he possessed.

The President: Nobody is more willing than the Commission to make allowances for your difficulties in the way of establishment. But something more than was done could have been done. You have a large tract of country which might have been divided like a chess board. With works arranged one for each three or four villages in a check. On the occurrence of cholera on a particular work the people could have been marched out in bodies of 5000 to the villages. That is what we did in Northern India and in this way dealt with over 94,000 in one week. Previous arrangements were made and every place where people had to go was marked out:—Witness said he quite admitted the desirability of such a plan for avoiding cholera.

COLONEL CLARKSON'S EVIDENCE POSTPONED.

Colonel Clarkson, Presidency Sanitary Commissioner, was the next witness to appear.

The President said his evidence was far more important in regard to the Northern Division than to any other part of the Presidency, because it was in the Northern Division that the mortality question assumes special importance. In other parts of the Presidency the mortality question was within comparatively moderate limits. The Commission were very doubtful whether Colonel Clarkson's evidence would be as useful to them if they took it that day as if it were taken after the evidence of the local officers of the Northern Division at Ahmedabad.

Colonel Clarkson said he was going to Ahmedabad and he would make it his business to attend the inquiry.

The President said many questions were raised by the high mortality figures for which there might be adequate explanation. The Commission would like statistics of the infant mortality because he found elsewhere that the infant mortality explained at least 50 per cent. of the death rate.

The Commission then adjourned till 11 a. m. to-day when the evidence of Mr. Symonds of the Agricultural Department will be taken and the inquiry in Bombay will be concluded.

THE BRITISH PILGRIMS IN ROME.

DUKE OF NORFOLK AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.

LEO. XIII. received the British pilgrims on Tuesday afternoon in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican. Public indignation has been aroused in Rome by a phrase in the address presented to the Pope in which the Duke of Norfolk declared that the English Catholics wished for the restoration of the Holy See to a position of temporal independence. The reception of the British pilgrims was an imposing function. Enthusiasm was such (says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily News") as is seldom seen outside public assemblies. Some eight or nine hundred British subjects, among them New Zealanders, Australians, Canadians, and Irishmen (although it was said the latter rufused to take part), had gathered in the Sistine Chapel. When the approach of the Papal procession was signalled, the noise of talking and laughter died away as if by magic, and the multitude rose to their feet and gave a hearty British cheer which must have warmed the heart of the man for whom it was intended. The Pontiff, who was seated in the Sedia Gestatoria, rose as he came in full view, giving the benediction as he passed. He was followed by Cardinal Vaughan and several well-known English prelates. His Holiness, having seated himself at the altar, Cardinal Vaughan introduced the pilgrims, speaking in Italian. This was followed by the reading of an address on behalf of the pilgrimage by the Duke of Norfolk. The address was in English. The Papal answer, read in French by Mgr. Bisleti, was several times interrupted by frantic applause. The Pope himself interposed once to give greater emphasis to what was being said. Leo XIII then stepped to the altar, and in a strong audible voice, standing without assistance, gave the blessing, adding that every priest present was to have the privilege of administering once the Apostolic benediction, choosing his own time.

POPULAR INDIGNATION.

The text of the address read by the Duke of Norfolk is published in the Vatican organ, the "Osservatore Romano." It produced great astonishment in Governmental circles in Rome because of the following passage:—"We pray, and we trust, that this new century may witness the restoration of the Roman Pontiff to that position of temporal independence which your Holiness declared necessary for the effective fulfilment of the duties of your world-wide charge."

It is considered most strange that a man who, until last year was a member of the Government of a power whose friendly relations with new Italy are such that the latter has often been called in the House of Commons England's ally, should come to the capital of the peninsula to express publicly his ardent desire for the restoration of the temporal power, which means the destruction of the new kingdom.

Never before (says the Rome correspondent of the "Daily Mail") has any leader of a pilgrimage permitted himself on such occasions to express wishes for the re-establishment of the temporal power, an act which is considered here as an insult to Italian hospitality. The surprise is the greater since these wishes are voiced by the leaders of the English pilgrimage. Hitherto in Italy the liberalism of English Catholics has always been cited against the uncompromising attitude of the Vatican, and now it is supposed with the speech of the Duke of Norfolk the Vatican has wished to show that English Catholics too are themselves uncompromising on the subject of the temporal power of the Popes.

DUKE'S HOTEL THREATENED—VATICAN PAPERS SEIZED.

The speech has been taken up and commented on by the Liberal papers in terms of keen indignation and sharp denunciation. No doubt is felt that the speech was imposed on the Duke by the Vatican Secretary of State, but indignation is so keen among the people that the police have been obliged to take precautions to hinder hostile manifestations before the Hotel de Rome, where the Duke and a considerable section of the pilgrims are staying.

The Italian authorities last night ordered the the police to seize all copies of the "Voce della Verita" and the "Osservatore Romano" which contain the report of the speech, on the ground that it is a direct incitement to the destruction of Italian unity. It is not known if the Italian Government will take any further notice of the incident.

NOT SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.

The English Roman Catholics equally with the Pope deplore liberty of conscience except when it can operate in their favour. As the Rome correspondent of the "Times" aptly points out, the features of the reception bound to excite comment are that the Duke of Norfolk, who was lately a member of the British Ministry, should publicly express a desire for the restoration of the Temporal Power, which is incompatible with the integrity of a friendly country, and that, while extolling the civil and religious freedom enjoyed by Catholics under the British flag he should indignantly denounce identical liberty granted to Protestants by the Italian Government.

Leo XIII necessarily denounces liberty of conscience. In his reply to the Pilgrims' address, he said:—"You all deplore the evils which afflict us in the painful position to which we submit rather than renounce our sacred rights and the independence necessary to us for the free exercise of our Apostolic mission throughout the world. In these last days, as you have been able to witness, a fresh cause of grief has been added to our sorrows. Under our eyes in this holy city, which should be the inviolate centre of Catholicism, it is permitted to associations for religious propagation to take advantage of the sad economic conditions of the country to corrupt the faith of our children in the name of the specious doctrine of judgment which pretends to leave each the right of interpreting in his own fashion the doctrine of Christ."

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Clan line Steamer clan Macneil arrived here this morning.

The Clan line Steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here this morning.

The Clan line Steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here yesterday afternoon

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Mombassa left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, JAN. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer s. s. Golconda left here this afternoon.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer s.s. Pekin arrived here from Bombay this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 25.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. steamer s.s. Australian arrived here this morning.

Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay to-day the 25th instant.

The Austrain Lloyds s. s. Maria Valeria from Japan, sailed from Hongkong for Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur 4 3-32

The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	96 3-4
3 der cent. Rentes	102
4 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28 5-8

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THROWING AT CRICKET.

WARNING TO JOCKEYS.

TWELVE ASIDE RUGBY GAMES.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

"SHURE an' don't I know every rock in the say?" asked an Irish pilot indignantly of the captain, "and that's one of 'em," he added, as the ship struck and the ocean poured into the hold. Similar indignation, begat of much the same sort of knowledge, has been expressed by sundry cricketers just lately. Even as Macaulay's "merest school-boy' knows, the no ball question is still the all-absorbing one in sporting circles generally. What is more, amateur- and professionals alike continue to object very strongsly to the recent M.C.C. ruling and pronouncement. The twin currents of dissatisfaction flow side by side like the Rhone and the Saone at their juncture—each distinct from the other, yet the two forming one common stream. Even cricketers who favour drastic legislation under this heading think that the ruling bodies have gone too far. An old Oxford captain (hailing from Gloucestershire) pertinently asks. "Why should Messrs. Fry, Lowe, Mold. Geeson, &c., be suspended and Lockwood and others only warned?" Exactly; this point is (as Mr. Squeers said of Nature), "a rum 'un." However, it is an open secret that the county captains will consider the whole question anew this afternoon. It is to be sincerely hoped they will have the courage of their opinions, reverse this foolish suspension rule, and let every bowler go on as usual with the clear understanding that prompt action will be taken re unfair bowling for the future.

Mr. F. E. Lacey, the M.C.C. secretary is unnecessarily dogmatic on this leniency point. Quoth he just recently, "As to reconsidering the suspension of Mold, &c., the idea is absurd, for the simple reason that we have no authority to reverse the decision of the county captains." If the M.C.C. had authority to enforce the county captains' ruling, surely they have equal authority to reverse it. But (as a matter of law and fact) neither the county captains nor the M.C.C. had any right at all to exceed their statutory rights, as defined by the rules of the clubs. All this is only another instance of Herbert Spencer's theory of how great an effect "suggestion" produces on the human brain. The mind which begins by accepting an idea, ends (as in this case) by finally rejecting it. At first sight, thousands of 'Varsity men, for instance, looked upon the suspension of Mold, Geason, &c., as meet, right, and the bounden duty of the governing bodies. A little calm thought, however, and contrary suggestions by Mr. Fry and countless others, have caused them to considerably alter their opinions. They now think that such a drastic rule is severe, unnecessary and inexpedient alike, either (a) a man bowls unfairly, or (b) he does not—there can be no "medium" in this connection. Why, then, make a distinction by absolutely disqualifying some bowlers and only warning others? Let the county captains ask themselves this question.

Talking of cricket, most 'Varsity men will join in hearty congratulations to Lieutenant Frank Mitchell (Cambridge) and Mr. Chandos Leigh (Oxford) upon recent events. The first-named doughty Cantab and Yorkshire footballer and cricketer, has been granted a provisional commission in the Imperial Yeomanry Battallion, available only if he returns to the front. Directly he is quite fit he will promptly sail again for South Africa. Like Stanley Jackson (his Cantab and Yorkshire colleague), Frank Mitchell has always had a liking for the Army, and is an ex-Captain of the Cambridge University R.V.C. His commission affords another instance of how great pluck and first-rate ability will force its way to the front in any walk or gallop of life! Mr. Chandos Leigh, who gets a K.C.B., is an old Harrow and Oxford cricket captain of repute. He played v. Cambridge at Lord's from 1852 to 1854, and has subsequently been President of the M.C.C. It may be straining a point to connect cricketing with forensic ability, but he is counsel to the Speaker, and marked out for highest honours. Among other acquirements, he is one of the very few who can write equally well with both hands alike! By the way, old Winchester boys will learn with regret that the Rev. C. H. Hawkins, the old-time chaplain and assistant-master, died last week. Many generations of Cantabs will also deplore the loss of Dr. James Hough—a well-known figure in Cambridge life. He was the father of the Rev. W. W. Hough (Corpus), the famous inter-Varsity three-miler of 1882 and 1883.

Some 'Varsity sportsmen there are who appear (like Tennyson's brook) to go on "for ever." Dr. Munro at athletics, Mr. A. J. Webbe at cricket, the eldest Wreford-Brown at football, &c., are all cases in point. Egad! all three of these bid fair to emulate the famous Countess of Desmond, who—

"Lived to the age of one hundred and ten,
And died of the fall from a cherry tree then."

So mote it be! Others alas, speedily arrive at that epoch when a man's stomach interferes with his knees, which means enforced retirement. Others, again, are obliged to retire in the full bloom of health, &c., owing to the sundry mishaps which sportsmen are especially heirs to. Under this category comes Mr. A. R. Smith of Oxford and Scottish football fame. We regret to say he played his last important match v. the "Heathens" on Monday last. He has been troubled with varicose veins for some time, and now very wisely retires. That he will be missed goes without saying, as he vies with "Willie" Neilson as one of the best Scottish-'Varsity exponents who ever did battle at Queen's Club. Socially, he was ever generally popular; while, as a student, he also bids fair to "make his mark" in the near future. Possessed of iron nerve, his coolness is proverbial, while he is a man of varied accomplishments, and keen as a pebble upon out-door sports. All good luck go with him in his future career.

The Stewards of the Jockey Club give notice that licences are only, granted to jockeys on condition that they are not owners or part-owners of any racehorse. The Stewards, having on previous occasions observed that many jockeys have been in the habit of betting on horse-racing, and of receiving presents in connection with races from persons other than the owner of the horse they ride in such races, give notice that such practice will not be tolerated, and that any jockey who may be proved to their satisfaction to have any interest in any racehorse, or to have been engaged in any betting transaction or otherwise to have disregarded this notice, will have his licence at once withdrawn. Any person knowingly acting in the capacity of part-owner or trainer of any horse in which a jockey possesses any interest, or making any bet with or on behalf of any jockey, or otherwise aiding or abetting in any breach of the orders of the Stewards, will be warned off Newmarket Heath.

It turns out that it was Clem Jekins who out-rode Sloan in the Christmas Handicap at Tanforan, San Francisco. It was a matter of jockey rather than horses, and the crowd of 12,000 persons sitting in the grand stand did not fail to recognize it as such. For Sloan a beautiful floral horseshoe had been made in anticipation of his victory. Vesuoian, with Sloan up, was the horse expected to win. Jenkins had not meant to ride and Sloan was the focussing point for all eyes. Although Jenkins graduated from the Californian tracks he was unnoticed. He, however, was secured for the old horse, Eddie Jones, who started at 7 to 1, and when it came to racing, squarely beat Sloan on the favourite. After the finish there were many disappointed backers, who went so far as to say that Vesuvian's regular jockey, Mounce, could not have lost the race. That is a weakness peculiar to backers all the world over.

An interesting series of matches was furnished by Saturday's programme of the League Championship competition. The positions at the head of the League are still occupied by Notts Forest and Newcastle United, both of these clubs winning their matches on Saturday. Notts Forest, however, have the worse record of the two clubs, for they have a lead of only three points, and to get this have played three additional matches. The form on Saturday was somewhat erratic. For instance, Notts Forest had just lately been rather off their game, and it was surprising that they should be able to beat Sheffield United on the Bramall-lane ground. The Sheffield United eleven, although a good way down in the list, are a fine side, possessed of a very capable defence, and their attack at times goes with a lovely swing; and to beat the side on any ground is a feat of much distinction. Newcastle United beat the Blackburn Rovers by an odd goal, and thus preserved that splended consistency which has marked their form throughout the season. Remembering what a strain it is to professional sides, it is remarkable that the United have done so well. They share with Sunderland the distinction of having lost the fewest number of matches; but their goal average is not comparable to that of the leaders. Sunderland are equal to Newcastle in points, but to secure that position they have played three matches more. One of the surprises of Saturday was the victory of West Bromwich Albion over the League champions, Aston Villa. The Villa were playing at home, and although the Albion are a side of uncertainty, no one could have expected them to oust their old rivals at Birmingham. The Albion are far down in the list, but they are not a bad team, and can be rated in the category of those who do well in the second half of the season. One of the cleverest wins of the afternoon was that of Notts County over Derby. This win brought Notts County up to the level of Aston Villa in the matter of points; while with a game in hand the Notts club have intrinsically a better record than the champions. Bury were beaten by the narrow margin of one goal, and there were three matches drawn.

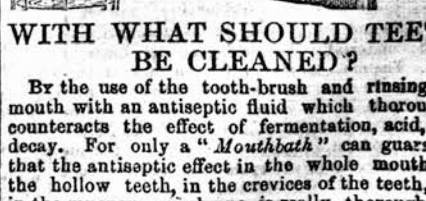
The second of the experimental games in connection with the prospective twelve-a-side Northern Union game duly took place at Oldham on New Year's Day. Of course, Halifax were again defeated, and possibly their two reverses under the new conditions at the hands and feet of the expert Oldham dozen has had very much to do with the modified views of hitherto perfervid Yorkshiremen, whose enthusiasm on the subject is at the present moment very much cooled. There can be no doubt, however, that the lessons have been instructive, and it is a great pity that a more extended trial has not been given, as it is practically impossible to properly judge the actual results of the two games played between Oldham and Halifax. There is much divergence of opinion amongst the few leading lights of the Northern Union who have graced the proceedings with their presence, and judging by the tone of those mostly interested it does not appear at all likely that the suggested alterations will receive the requisite three-fourths majority to secure the adoption of the scheme.

At the Gaiety Saloon, on Saturday evening, H. W. Stevenson, of Hull, defeated C. Dawson for the Championship of the Billiards Association, by 2,594 points, the final scores being:—Stevenson 9,000, Dawson 6,406. The close of the play was of an interesting description, Dawson, despite his hopeless position, giving an excellent display. Stevenson, however, never lost his advantage, and ran out with 23 unfinished, his victory being received with great applause. The defeated English billiards champion, on Tuesday afternoon gave formal notice to the Billiard Association of his desire to meet Stevenson again after the prescribed three months. The ex-champion expressed the opinion that he owed his defeat last week largely to staleness. He has had a very heavy season, travelling all over the country playing matches, in many of which he had to concede big starts.

It is stated that Mr. C. L. Townsend's career as a regular participant in first-class cricket is drawing to a close, and that next season the Gloucestershire County Eleven will have but very little help from him. He will shortly be admitted as a solicitor, and will then devote his time to his profession. He will carry with him the best wishes of his many friends. Townsend has always, even as a schoolboy, shown himself well worthy of a good place in county cricket, having displayed most extraordinary skill, and having had most remarkable success at Clifton College. When he and Mr. Curtis, now in India, were in the school team, it had, for Clifton, a unique run of success. Probably no school team ever possessed at the same time a better bat and a better bowler. Mr. Townsend was quite unspoiled by his early success, and is still one of the most unaffected and modest of men. His old school, Clifton, has, after much debate, chosen Pickett, the Essex bowler, as the successor of its late professional, Painter. The value of the position may be judged by the fact that Painter was estimated to be making at the time of his death quite £600 a year. But he had a reputation far and wide as a purveyor of bats, and a better judge of a bat rarely existed, or a greater degree of skill in fitting men with the very implement for them.

During the past year there has been a singular dearth of the old-fashioned professional golf match, where one on his own account, or his trustful backers, challenged all comers to fight for a good stake over home and home or neutral greens. This kind of match seems to be vanishing before the modern exhibition game. The more's the pity. The last genuine match we had was between Harry Vardon and Willie Park over North Berwick and Ganton. The contests between the professionals of Musselburgh, North Berwick, and St. Andrews were of pretty frequent occurrence, and excited the whole of golfdom. A match between Harry Vardon and J. H. Taylor, either home and home or over four neutral greens, would stir enthusiasm, and something may yet come from the positions the two great golfers occupy. While Vardon has been reaping a golden harvest in the course of his tour in the United States, the home professional has had nothing outside of the championship and the Musselburgh and Kilmalcolm tournaments to compete for. Of course the effect of the war has had much to do with the reticence of clubs in offering purses; but this year, which has opened in such a thoroughgoing winter style, the promise is much brighter. The month of June will probably furnish the professional with his opportunities. The Musselburgh tournament will be held in the opening days, and in the second week the open championship will engage attention at Muirfield. Probably the Nort Berwick clubs will do as they did five years ago and provide a tournament, while the Islay people are already in the field with their record prize of £100 for the tournament at Machrie. Doubtless as the year goes on the big clubs, with fine courses to advertise, will be in the field.

THERE were no less than 3,277 deaths from plague last week against 2,839 in the previous week and 1,595 in the corresponding week of last year. Bengal accounted for 2,181 deaths, of which 1,236 occured in Patna and 559 in Saran. The mortality in Bombay Presidency and City remained fairly stationary, but deaths in the Punjab increased to 35, the majority taking place in Gurdaspur. There were 73 fatal cases in Calcutta and 35 in Madras.



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BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Popoff and Ducretet's wireless telegraph, now used in Russia and sent to Port Arthur for the Russian Pacific Squadron, is substantially the original wireless telegraph of Professor D. E. Hughes F. R. S., discovered over 20 years ago, but, unfortunately, not made public until 1899, from which year the Popoff system also dates. In July, 1899, Popoff had made it practicable. Marconi employs a Morse instrument as receiver, and Popoff a telephone. Official stations at the Isle of Hohland and the city of Kotka in Russia, about 30 miles apart, have been in operation for some time and done good service.

The Popoff-Ducretet "coherer—consists of carbon or metal grains in an air-tight glass tube. They are connected in circuit with a dry battery and a pair of telephones by means of carbon electrodes and wires passing through the glass. This microphone, to use the old word of Hughes, in place of coherer (for carbon does not cohere like metal) is very sensitive to the electric waves.

The submarine signal of Mr. Elisha Gray, the well-known electrican of Highland Park, Illinois, United States, by which he can telegraph 12 miles under water consists of an electric bell which emits a very pure tone, easily distinguished from other sounds. This bell is submerged to a depth below the surface agitation of the water, and the hammer is worked by electricity from above water. The sound of the storkes travels through the water faster than through air, and is received by a submerged microphone in connection with a telephone held to the ear. Gray hopes that his apparatus will enable ships to detect submarine boats. By that we suppose he means that his receiver will detect the noise of the propeller of the submarine boat while it is yet some miles away. If so, we have already an apparatus which can serve the purpose, namely, the torpedo detector of Captain M'Evoy.

Blast furnace gas is more and more used in gas engines, not only in this country, but in Belgium, Germany, and Russia. The Cockerill Company are now building three 1,200 horse-power gas engines of the kind for the Roechling Ironworks, Lorraine. They also propose to supply engines of 2,500 horse-power for driving dynamos at electric lighting stations. It is expected that such big gas engines will supersede steam engines at many electric stations in the near future. They are cleaner and less troublesome than steam engines, and the waste gases of blast furnaces are a cheap form of fuel. Moreover, good gas for working gas engines can be made from cheap bituminous fuels by the Mond producing plant.

In a recent paper by Mr. Humphrey read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers he shows that gas engines driven by blast furnace gases will cause something like an industrial revolution. Professor Richards, an American, also shows that blast furnace gases, now wasted might, if turned to account in this way, effect a great economy.

Ritchie's telantograph or telegraphic pen, by which one can write a message or draw a figure which will be instantaneously produced in facsimile at the other end of the telegraph line, is based on the earlier telantograph of Elisha Gray, but has improvements. The received message is a very faithful copy of the original.

The trains now running on the Moskow to Irkutsk section of the Trans-Siberian Railway are heated and lighted by electricity. A boiler, steam turbine, and a dynamo of five horse-power, in the baggage car, supply the current, part of which is stored in accumulators to supply a current for four hours, in case the generator breaks down. There are electric cigar-lighters in each compartment, and the water and milk in the dining car are kept from freezing by electric heaters. Portable lamps hung from brackets can be placed on the tables. The lamps are five to 16 candlepower, and the whole number amounts to 1,000 candle-power. The lamps on the sleeping berths are turned on or off automatically by drawing the curtains.

The "audiphone" or mechanical vibration telephone, an improvement on the old "string" telephone, has been adopted by the American District Telegraph Company in New York. The ordinary call boxes will be fitted with the audiphone, which, of course, requires no electric current to work it.

The Dellwick-Fleischer process of making water gas, now employed on the Continent, is to decompose steam by a hot coke fire. The furnace is raised to as high a temperature as possible by a blast of hot air before the steam is passed into it. The gas is used for welding tubes in boiler furnaces, and so forth.

At a recent meeting of the New York Academy of Sciences, Mr. Levison stated that Canada balsam effects photographic plates in the manner of light. Apparently it emits rays like those discovered by Becquerel, they can pass through opaque substances, for example, black paper. The rays are feeble, and require a long time to produce an effect.

Some of the American universities have summer schools of field geology, in which the students, led by their professor, camp out in some favoured region and study its geology. Thus, Professor Harris, of Cornell University, has his pupils to the classic districts of Trenton Falls and Lake Champlain. He is now advocating the use of gasoline launches for this work, and proposes to make his next camp at Helderberg, on the Hudson.

Professors J. W. Tyrell and J. W. Bell, of the Canadian Geological Survey, have returned to Vancouver from the Barren Grounds of Northern Canada. They have traversed 5,000 miles of the country, and secured many valuable geological specimens.

In the Leyden Museum there is a specimen of a stoat, killed in Holland in 1869, which might well be taken for a new variety. In it the brown summer and white winter coats of the animal are mingled in stripes and patches of brown and white. A white ring separates the black tip from the brown body of the tail.

Sir Robert Ball was doubtless joking when he remarked that in order to signal to the planet Mars we should require a flag as large as Ireland. Even if we could wave such a flag, it would probably be undistinguishable by the Martians. The most likely means of signalling to Mars is evidently the electric light, which, by the way, was originally suggested for the purpose in the "Weekly Scotsman" Christmas number for 1889, where a feasible plan is set forth in the form of a short story. Another plan, rather different, but still involving the use of powerful electric lights, is described in the romance "A Trip to Venus." During the last "opposition" of Mars it was suggested in this column, if we are not mistaken, that electric lights on the great central plain of America (the prairies) might be employed for the purpose, and we find a correspondent of the "Daily News" making a similar suggestion for the coming "opposition." He proposes that all the electric lights in the United States and Canada should be occulted at a given time, so as to call the attention of the Martians. We are afraid, however, that the ordinary electric lights are of little or no use for this purpose. Owing to the absorption of the two atmospheres, that of the earth and Mars, they would not be sufficiently visible on Mars. Electric lights powerful enough to penetrate both atmospheres are wanted, but are these available?

The American Forestry Association has recommended that a national park be established in Minnesota, and that the "big trees" of California be preserved as far as possible.

It is proposed to introduce the English starling or the Indian mynah into St. Kitts, West Indies, to check the increase of grasshoppers, which are damaging the crops of the island.

We mentioned recently that a commission of the United States in Cuba had reported that yellow fever is propagated by the bites of mosquitoes, and this conclusion has now been tested by five soldiers protected from mosquitoes. Although they slept in infected beds and wore infected clothes for 20 days, they did not take the disease.

Sand formed of little grains of silica is due to the action of running water. It is ordinarily more or less white or grey, but is frequently coloured red or yellow by salts of iron. Its uses are quite important. . . . Sand heats in the sun more quickly than air. In desert regions this brings about whirlwinds which have been studied by M. Pictet in Africa with the aid of thermometers and small light substances. In the middle of the morning the temperature of the air being plus 22° (72° F.), that of the sand reaches plus 30° (86° F.); but it rises rapidly, and may reach plus 75° (67° F.) toward 2 p.m. The result is a gyratory motion of the air from below upward, which may carry up quite heavy bodies, such as hats or large newspapers. Because of its hardness, sand borne by the wind has important mechanical effects. At certain places it wears away rocks and even tree-trunks, which are furrowed and polished as if by glacial action. Window panes exposed to its action, as near the seashore, lose their polish. An American, Mr. Tilghman of Philadelphia, invented in 1871 a method of utilising this property. In his early experiments he blew a jet of quartz sand, by means of steam, against a block of corundum, and in less than half an hour made a hole in it 4 cm. (1 3-5 inch) in diameter and of equal depth. This is the more curious because corundum is harder than quartz, sand.

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SOCIAL NEEDS.

Whatever questions of Social Needs may exist, and however much we may rack our brains to discover satisfactory solutions of them, there is at least one—and certainly not the least important—province, in which the solution has been found. For is not the question "What is our best daily beverage?" of importance to all classes of society? And is any other answer to that question possible, from disinterested persons, than "Van Houten's Cocoa"? It is more wholesome than any other drink, it is nourishing and easy to digest; refreshing, without acting injuriously on the nervous system, in the way that Tea, Coffee, and other drinks do; and its delicious flavor in no way palls on the taste after continually using the cocoa. As regards its price, it is, as thousands can testify from practical experience, not at all dear to use.

What a pity all social questions cannot be answered as easily as the above one; but their answers require a great deal of thinking about. Those who are busy thinking about them, cannot do better than take a cup of Van Houten's Cocoa daily, as for helping the brain-worker it is without equal.

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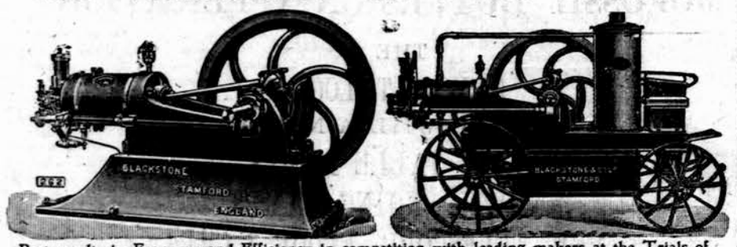


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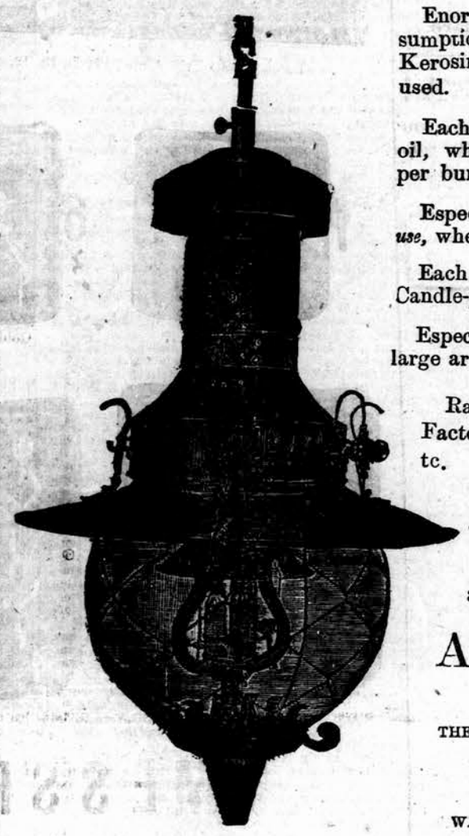
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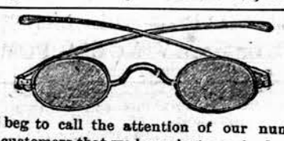
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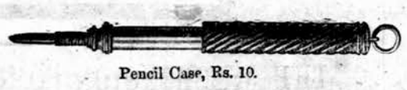
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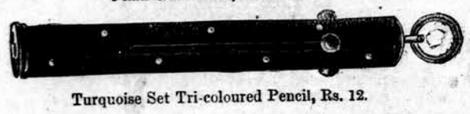
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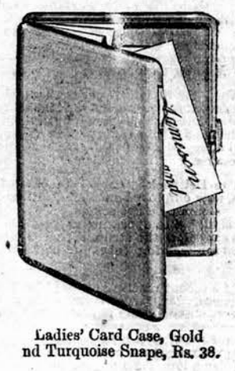
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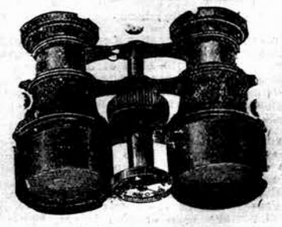
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